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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 24TH JULY.

THE INDIAN SPECTATOR, calls attention to the following, which occurs in the *Journal of the National Indian Association* founded by Miss Carpenter:

"Meanwhile, Indians if they desire to teach conceited Englishmen that they have a mind of their own, and that they disdain to be dictated to, must resolutely retain every thing native to them whenever it has its justification in climate and circumstances, and never imitate English customs for the mere sake of imitating, which becomes a degrading flattery."

We entirely concur.

THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT has commuted the capital sentence passed on Dinbai, the unhappy widow charged with infanticide, to transportation for life. While passing this sentence the High Court, it is stated, has forwarded all the papers of the case to the local Government for favourable and merciful consideration. We hope the Government will reduce the sentence.

IT IS STATED by the *Karnatika Prakasika* that "the subject of increasing the Chief Commissioner's salary is under the consideration of the Government of India. Mr. Saunders' salary at present is Rs 5,666-10-8, while at Hyderabad it was Rs. 7,000. It would seem that the abolition of the office of Guardian to the Maharajah saves the Government about Rs. 3,300 a month, a portion of this sum is to be added to the Chief Commissioner's present salary." Another jobbery.

FEW PEOPLE, says the *Madras Standard*, are aware of the existence in the town of Canjeeveram of a Sanskrit school with an attendance of 80 pupils, who are instructed in that ancient language, free of charge. Thanks to the benevolence of the late Mr. Shadagopah Charlu, a Vakil of the High Court, and the first native member of the Madras Legislative Council. The deceased gentleman appointed the Hon'ble V. Ramiengar and Mr. Kistnama Charriar to administer to the trust, which amounts to £1,000.

GEORGE ELLIOT is said to have netted £40,000 by "Daniel Doronda." Forty thousand copies have been printed and sold in eight parts at 5s. each, and the royalty of the gifted authoress is £1 per copy. This is the largest sum that has ever been paid for copyright.

THE MILITARY Correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* says:—"As I ventured to predict, the Philadelphia Exhibition is now acknowledged to be a financial failure. To pay current expenses, 10,000 admissions would be, required daily. As the real number is not more than two-thirds of that figure, the concern is getting deeper and deeper into debt every day. The saddest thing in the whole building is the Turkish Department. Here are mountains of boxes, cataracts of pakages strewed about in all directions, with solemn looking Turks prowling and scowling here and there. Why do not these Effendis set to work, and open out their goods? For a very good reason. Their funds have run out, and they cannot borrow another farthing in Philadelphia."

WE NOTICED last week the Morgan divorce case. A London correspondent writing on the 30th ultimo says: For four days the case has lasted and is still going on, the excitement in Dublin being intense. And every day Lord Mountcashel has sat beside his daughter and borne with unflinching nerve the horrible charges brought against her.

HOW WIVES sometimes treat husbands is illustrated in the Morgan case. Captain Morgan in his petition avers that during the first ten years of their married life the lady, who is an exponent of the woman's rights' party evidently, had horse-whipped him, pulled out his whiskers, thrown his shirts out of the window, cut up his clothes, aimed a loaded gun at him, prevented the servants from cooking his food, saturated his bed with water, thrown water over him, sold his clothes, filled his boots with water, struck him over the head with a chair, and had in fact committed all and every act of domestic oppression. This is a good catalogue of woman's domination.

THE BENCHERS of Gray's Inn and Dr. Kenealy are again at war, this time about his chambers, from which they wish to eject him. The member for Orton filed a counter claim for £25,000 and conducted the case in person before Vice-Chancellor Hall. He and the judge soon fell out, and the case has been decided against the Dr. with costs. execution being stayed till the 1st of January 1877, by which date the appeal is to be presented.

TUESDAY, 25TH JULY.

HOW THE POLICE extort confessions. The following stories come from Raipore in the Central Provinces: A woman, it would appear, was lately arrested by the police under a charge of burying her newborn child and concealing its birth. The accused, on being produced before a magistrate, confessed to her guilt, was committed to the sessions, and the judge accepting her admission, and, without any further enquiry, sentenced her to be hanged. The sentence was confirmed by the Judicial Commissioner, and on the 12th of June last, the woman was told the sentence would be carried into effect on the 19th, but lo! on the 14th she gave birth to a male child. The consternation of the officials can better be imagined than described. They all proceeded to the jail and asked the unfortunate woman why she had confessed to the crime, her answer was that she had been forced to do so by the police. A short time previously in the same district a man was put on his trial for the murder of his wife, he admitted the crime, was committed to the sessions and sentenced to death, and while he was lying in jail waiting the confirmation of the sentence, a petition was presented *by his supposed-to-be dead wife*, praying for his release. Has the local Government made any enquiries into these cases, or are they waiting for an order from Simla?

MR. WHITE, late Advocate General, Bombay, it is said will succeed Mr. Justice Phear on the bench of the High Court.

IT IS STATED that the compositors and printers of nearly all the journals published in Berlin, including the *Official Gazette* of the Empire, had simultaneously struck work! Many papers had not appeared at all; and those that did appear, appeared in "a restricted form." The times are "ticklish"? What did Prince Bismark do?

THE GREAT heat of the season, which is melting the snows of the mountain-ranges too rapidly, is it is said threatening the valleys of all the great rivers of Europe with inundations. The Rhone, the Rhine, the Loire, and the Garonne, have begun to overflow their beds, exciting great uneasiness and terror among the populations of the threatened regions. All the other European countries are threatened with the same danger, and the alarm is general. Switzerland as yet has suffered the most severely of any; the cantons of Berne, St. Gall, Zurich, and Thurgan are inundated.

DESPITE the heavy anxieties and losses that have been caused to Switzerland by the great inundations alluded to above, that patriotic little country is celebrating with tremendous enthusiasm at Morat the centenary of the great victory at that place, gained by the Swiss of the days of William Tell, over Charles the Bold, on June 22, 1476. More than 40,000 people were present at the historical procession with which the *fetes* began; a procession in which figured 2,000 people, all in the costumes of the time, and they took eight hours to pass any given point! With few exceptions the costumes and adjuncts were of the most exact historical accuracy, and the getting up of the affair cost 190,000 francs.

COUNT MARCHAUD, first *valet de chamber* of NAPOLEON I, and his faithful attendant at St. Helena, is dead, aged 84.

HIS HIGHNESS the First Prince of Travancore had, it is said, made up some splendid presents for the Prince of Wales and sent them on to London through his agents. The presents consisted of specimens of Travancore art, including oil-paintings by the best native artist in the province and some ivory carvings. But, unfortunately, royal etiquette would not permit the Prince of Wales to receive the presents. And so the First Prince of Travancore has been grievously disappointed.

A MYMENSING correspondent says that the theatricals have become the fashion in that town. He continues:

"The Zemindars of this District have formed an Association somewhat on the principles of the British Indian Association. The first thing they have taken in hand is the Resolution of the Bengal Government with respect to occupancy tenures. They have invited the opinions of the Zemindars, Talookdars, Lakherajdars, and other actual proprietars of land in the mofussil. I will inform you in future of what is done by this Association.

Some of the young gentlemen of this place have also started a proposal for opening an "Exchange" bringing in foreign articles directly from the countries producing them. A meeting was convened for that purpose; it was largely attended by young and enthusiastic gentlemen, some thousands of Rupees we subscribed on the spot. We wish this novel movement every success."

WEDNESDAY, 26TH JULY.

A CORRESPONDENT puts this query:

"Can you or any of your numerous readers inform me if Native Assistant or Executive Engineers of the Public Works Department are eligible to three months special leave to study Hindoostani or other native languages? Para 28, Section IV Ch. II of the D. P. W. Code is broad enough, but what I want to know is, whether there is any precedent for obtaining such leave."

OUR KRISHNAGHUR CORRESPONDENT writes as follows:

"Sir Richard is coming here on the 28th instant on his way to Moorshedabad. The object of his visit is yet unknown to us, perhaps the Krishnaghur Railway has some thing to do with it. A Durbar is to be held on the *Rhotas* at 1 P. M. on that day and Zemindars, Honorary Magistrates and Municipal Commissioners and two pundits from Nobodeep have been invited by Mr. Stevens. A deputation of the committee of the Krishnaghur College, is likely to wait on his Honour with a congratulatory address, conveying to him their best thanks for his kindness, in restoring the College Classes.

A memorial is to be submitted to him on the subject of the encroachment of the Jelinghee River which is now every year washing away a considerable part of the northern part of the town.

Mr. Rathborne the Engineer has been asked to meet him here.

The Ranaghat case has been decided. Mr. Addy (Deno Nath) has been punished for neglect of duty. His pay has been reduced to Rs. 500 from Rs. 600 and his name has been put at the bottom of the list of his grade. The other delinquents have been punished as reported to you.

On the 18th, Babu Dwarka Nath Ghose, an inhabitant of Jessore, and Dy. Post Master of Jemuakandee set out with family for Narail to exchange place with a brother officer. When his boat reached a place named *Burjurah* near Khashadangah it sunk down somehow or other and the poor man after hard struggle could not save the life of his poor wife who was in her family way. One of the boatman, in the meantime got hold of her valuables and ornament box and fled away. Some say that the boat was made to go down by the boatmen themselves in order to rob him. The police coming to know his case made an enquiry into it and the miscreant has been detected with stolen property to the value of Rs. 500.

The Accountant General Government of Bengal has not only on taken Mr. Stevens to task for not submitting to him a timely report of the Ranaghat Embezzlement case but has issued a general circular calling on all the sub-divisional officers to report any case of embezzlement without any least delay whenever such cases occur.

The Bengal Government has lately issued a general circular to all the officers requesting them to report immediately any case in which a Government officer occupies a government building paying as hire an amount less than what could be reasonably claimed from him."

THE STATESMAN says that a bill has just been read the first time in the French Senate, which will do for the silver coinage of France very much what the Chamber of Commerce desire should be done in India. It might be remembered that the Minister of Finance presented at the end of March last a Bill to empower the Government to limit or suspend the manufacture of silver five-franc pieces. The question was referred to a committee of experts, who have just reported (1) that the known causes of the depreciation of silver may be only temporary and accidental and must disappear; (2) that the depreciation being only temporary, it would be illogical and dangerous to adopt measures tending to deprive silver of its character of a legal tender; (3) that to obviate the inconveniences that would arise from a too abundant introduction of silver into France, it will suffice to give the Government the right of limiting, or temporarily suspending the coinage.

WE HEAR that the Russian Government in Central Asia has commenced levying a prohibitive duty on Indian tea. It is said that the duty has been recently doubled; also that the future export of Russian gold into Affghanistan and the Peshawur Valley has been authoritatively prevented.

MR. ROBERT ABERCROMBIE, late of the Patna Opium Agency, formerly Judge of Dacca, has, the *Bengal Times* says, accepted the superintendentship of the Hon'ble Nawab Abdul Gunny's Burrisal Zemindaries. The spectacle of an ex-District Judge serving a zemindar is not very elevating, though the latter is decidedly against.

THE RUSSIAN Government is reported to have issued a stringent and general order to the Merchants and Traders of Kokand, Samarcand and other places within their recent conquests, directing that they shall, within six months, dispose of all the English calicoes piece-goods and broad cloths in their possession, and shall for the future refrain from importing English goods into Russian territory. We do not credit this statement.

WE TAKE the following Cabul news from the Lahore paper :

"Some person or persons unknown having informed the Amir that Sirdar Mahomed Alum Khan, the Governor of Turkistan, had obtained much wealth and valuable guns in the successful attack and capture of Mehmang, the possession of which he had concealed from the Amir, the latter is bringing the Sirdar to book with a view to induce him to disgorge. An envoy or agent of the Russian Government is reported to have reached Kabul *perdu*, and to have several secret audiences of the Amir Sahib, who has received and treated him with honorable kindness and condescension, and has shewn him much favor. The objects of the Russian agent is believed to be to obtain a binding and reliable pledge of the Amir's neutrality in the affairs of Merve, the people of which had solicited the Amir's aid on both religious and political grounds, in resisting the Russians; but obviously the Russian agent has some ulterior object in connection with Russian progress in Central Asia. The Amir has decided in making a general transfer of the Government of the various provinces on the plea that their continued retention for any length of time in the same locality is productive of dishonest misappropriation and embezzlement of public moneys and corruption! It is alleged that the Amir Saheb has placed the ex-Meer of Mehmana in confinement."

THURSDAY, 27TH JULY.

THE INDU-PRAKASH records the death of Mr. Dhirajlal Mathuradas, Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay. He was a successful Vakil of the High Court and had extensive practice. The learned Chief Justice made the following remarks from the bench on receiving the melancholy intelligence of his death :

"Since we last sat here, the body of the pleaders of this Court have lost their head ; and we need scarcely say we sincerely feel the loss The deceased was for the twenty years and upwards at the head of his profession. He was equally popular with the Court, with his profession, and with the public. On behalf of myself and and my brethern, I may say that he was distinguished for his highly straightforward and honourable conduct. We shall miss him long. We shall long remember the cheerful and got tempered manner he always displayed in the conduct of his duties. He was always considerate to his brother and ready to aid suitors who were too poor to engage professional assistance. It is due to his memory, as also to the profession of which he was the official head, theat we should express our deep sympathay with you for the lose you have sustained."

The Court was closed for the day as a mark of honor to the memory of the lamented deceased.

EUROPEANS are beginning to perceive the merits of the zennana system. The *Bombay Gazette* writes :

"We confess that, looking at the viciousness of life in Europe, and at the abyss of devilry and crime into which unbridled passions hurry the fast men and women of the day, we think nations may be excused for holding fast to any customs that have withstood the assaults of time, even if we do not admire those customs in the main. The oriental habit of secluding a woman is a bad habit on the face of it, but we cannot say that it is productive of the misery and the crime which the license claimed by some of the sex at home gives ground for. A man's honour and a woman's reputation is at least safe under the one system, whereas they positively are not so under the other."

Let our go-ahead reformers ponder over this.

IT IS STATED by *Vanity Fair* that orders have been issued at Gibraltar recalling all officers on leave. Active war preparations are being made there.

IT IS SAID that the eldest son of the Earl of Northbrook will, at the next election, be a Liberal candidate for the representation of Winchester.

THE NATIVE MEMBERS of the Municipal Committee and of the Reform Association of Lucknow have presented a farewell address to Sir George Couper. Addresses are becoming rather cheap.

THE PRINCE'S visit to India is likely to cause much trouble in the domestic circles of Great Britain, and the potteries are said to be already engaged in manufacturing earthenware ghurras from Indian patterns which the rising female generation are, in accordance with the advice of an English doctor, to carry on their heads to enable them to acquire the graceful gait of the Indian women seen crowding round our ghats. The latest sensation which is disturbing the peace of mind of parents and guardians has, according to the correspondent of an English religious journal, been caused by the introduction of Madras jewelry, in which the idols of India figure in great profusion, some of them almost entirely devoid of clothing. The fear is that the children will turn from the faith of their fathers to worship these abominations of the idolator!

THE DAYS of the holy crusade are about to return. It is stated that a movement has been set on foot in England to organise a corps of gentlemen to be called "Knights of the Red Cross." Their mission will be to proceed to the Levant, and if necessary, to act in defence of the Christian population, and more especially of British subjects, who are to a great extent helplessly exposed to the religious fury of the Mussulmans.

FRIDAY, 28TH JULY.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of a morning contemporary says :—"I hear that the Prince's party by no means approved of the manner in which the Residents &c., treated the Native Princes. I trust that H. R. H.'s exquisite courtesy during his recent visit will cause officials to reform their manners, and realise the fact that, as regards the treatment of Native nobles, they cannot too soon discard the doctrines of the John Lawrence School." So the Prince's visit promises to prodnce some practical good.

APROPOS of Lord Lytton's minute on the Fuller case a correspondent of the *Pioneer* says that "it is matter of history that Lord Lawrence, when Viceroy, thrashed a red-coated *chuprasi* with a stout stick on the lawn at Peterhoff, Simla." Thanks to Lord Lytton, facts are coming to light.

WE ARE SORRY to record the death of Sir John Kaye, the historian of the Sepoy War. He came out as an officer in the Indian Army, but distinguished himself most in the literary line. He was for some years the editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, and the founder of the *Calcutta Review*. On return to England he was drafted into the India Office, and was in charge of the Foreign Department. He did great service to the East India Company by his literary labors and obtained a reward of Rs. 30,000 shortly before his death. He was a graceful and agreeable writer, and though a staunch adherent of the East Indian Company took an impartial view of the causes of the Sepoy Mutiny.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY at Munich was lately occupied with inspecting and discussing the condition of two Russians of the name of Ieflitchjew (father and son), who are usually described as dog-men ; their faces being covered entirely with hair similar to that of a King Charles dog. Dr. Von Siebold gave a lecture on the subject. He expressed his opinion that the phenomenon was a remarkable instance of tavism, or reversion to a type when man was still a furred being, according to Darwin's hypothesis.

IN THE Paris Academy of Inscriptions, M. de Saulcy recently read a paper of M. Chabas, which, shows that the famous old Egyptian document, known as "the Ebers Papyrus," must have been written between 3010 and 3007 before the Christian era. This results from astronomical and calendar indications on the second page of the 110 leaves of the papyrus, which is at present at Leipzig. M. Chabas declares that, according to his calculations, King Menkara then ruled in Egypt. His paper contains also some valuable communications on the high state of Egyptian civilisation some 6,000 years ago.

THE MAURITIUS papers are deploring the deficiency of native youths educated in the schools of the colony. A writer in the *Commercial Gazette* says : "Perhaps it may astonish some of our readers to be told, that what we complain of here is equally complained of in India. There, also, the want of an accurate knowledge of English in Indian students is bewailed, and the question is obtaining a great deal of public attention." A Hindu replies by quoting the kind testimony of Sir Richard Temple in favor of Bengali youths.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the receipt of Dr. Rajendralala Mitra's Notices of Sanscrit M.SS. No other editor of Sanscrit M.SS. in all India is working with such intelligence, perseverance and zeal as our distinguished countryman.

BENARES is shortly to have a local organ under the name of the "Indian Tribune." We wish it every success.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S London correspondent says, "out of deference to the feelings of the readers of the *Englishman* I shall not tell you what the high and dry critics say about that box, with tiger heads for feet, and elephant heads for handles, in which the Calcutta Address to the Prince of Wales was enclosed. It is the worst of high art people that they are so dreadfully intolerant ; but after all, their gibes and jokes will not disturb the artist who designed that remarkable sarcophagus." Certainly not, with Rs. 2,900 in the pocket in the bargain. Two of the native members of the Reception Committee had protested against the monstrous design, but either Sir Stuart Hogg was too enamoured with the bastardised Renaissance Cupids and dock weeds amidst lotus flowers and tiger heads to give them up, or the artist was too unimaginative to be able to replace them with Indian models, and the result was a piece of unmitigated barbarism. It is not even fit for the little Princes and Princesses to play at waggons with, for which purpose Jack Tattenham would assign it, for it is not mounted on castors.

SATURDAY, 29TH JULY.

SO MOONSHEE PEARY LAL'S movement for the reduction of marriage expenses in the Dhurbhanga district bids fair to succeed. There was a general meeting held on the 21st May last at Nargoona in Durbhanga, which was numerously and respectably attended. It was presided over by Mr. A. P. MacDonnell the Magistrate. Some of the marriage rules and the agreements entered into with the Committee were laid before the meeting and confirmed. The substance of the agreement signed by the Mithil Brahmins is that marriages between unequal matches shall be discontinued ; a second wife shall not be taken during the life-time of the first unless on a failure on issue ; a third wife however from the same cause shall not be taken except with the permission of the Committee. The Panjikars or match-makers of Behar shall not in any manner arrange marriages. In case of an alliance between two families of an equal rank the amount to be given to the high rank family shall not exceed Rs. 1000. Payment of consideration money among equals shall not exceed Rs. 100 ; marriages one settled can not be broken. Lower Bengal sadly stands in need of a similar reform.

IT IS stated that Colonel George Chesney has been appointed successor to Sir William Muir. This is the first time a Military officer has been charged with the portfolio of Indian Finance.

THE PIONEER has received the following telegram from Simla, dated the 26th instant :

"On the 15th instant the inhabitants of the village of Bostikhel attacked a watering party, consisting of several bheesties and mules, escorted by two sepoys and two sowars, who were proceeding outside an outpost very near the town of Kohat. One sepoy was shot and another wounded ; the bheesties and sowars fled, and the Bostikhels reached the hills, only 800 yards off, before the party who, on hearing the shots, turned out of the fort could reach them."

ANOTHER SIMLA TELEGRAM says that there is no truth in the rumours about the Viceroy's ill health. He never was a robust man, but all he now suffers from is indigestion. This in way impedes his work, he is day and night mastering Indian questions and settling important matters.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

"*London 22nd July*—A Parliamentary blue book consisting of 544 despatches relating to the Eastern question has been published, which shews that the intention of Russia are pacific She has been anxious throughout to avert war and to act in concert with the Powers. Russia desired to maintain the political *statu quo* of Turkey and suggested forming the insurgent provinces into tributary states. Lord Derby persisted in his refusal to intervene one-sidedly, and instead of suppressing rebellion he would have order restored before applying a scheme of reform. A Servain despatch states that the Turks yesterday attempted to drive Olimpic across *Drina*, but were unsuccessful. After obstinate fighting the Servains refused to cross, and retired on Belina. Other reports declare that the Servains were beaten. Heavy rains retard the movements of the main armies.

24th July.—The *Army Gazette* has proposed to reduce the term of service of European regiments in India by one-half, the object being to make India service dovetail with the short service system. The proposal to localize European troops serving in India has been strongly condemned.

25th July.—Negociations are proceeding between the American Minister and Lord Derby for a new extradition treaty. Referring to the recent announcement of the closing of the Courts in Egypt, is has transpired that only the Summary Justice Court has been closed by the President, the other Courts being in vacation. The Judges appointed to inquire have decided that the President's action ordering closing was irregular, and consequently a new President has been appointed.

The ceremony of presenting Sir Salar Jung with the freedom of the city took place at Guildhall yesterday. In receiving the freedom, His Excellency assured those present of the earnest desire of the Nizam and also of His Highness's Ministers to maintain and strengthen the alliance which he was happy to say at present existed between the Hyderabad Government and England.

Lahore, 27th July.—The local paper congratulates the Punjab Government on the complete success of Major Sendeman's Mission. Negotiations have terminated to the mutual satisfaction of the Khan of Khelat and the feudatory Chiefs. The confiscated estates have been restored, and their ancient privileges are confirmed. General peace is proclaimed and universal satisfaction expressed throughout Beloochistan. The camp was broken up on the 18th, and the Khan and Major Sandeman proceeded to Khelat."

A MEETING of the Social Science Association was held at Belvedere on Monday last. It was not very largely attended, there being about 50 gentlemen present. Mr. Justice Phear read an interesting paper on the Economic Museum. A short discussion ensued, which was wound up by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, who passed a glowing eulogium on Mr. Phear.

WE ARE glad to learn that several movements have been set on foot to honor Mr. Justice Phear on the eve of his retirement. The Barristers will give him a farewell dinner ; the Attorneys will present him an address ; the Pleaders *ditto*, and the Bethune Society has called a public meeting for Monday next for a general expression of opinion. The Utterpara Hitakari Sabha will present an address to-morrow, and the Oriental Seminary will follow the same example.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant Governor will visit Bancoora on his way back to Darjeeling. Grand preparations are being made by the local officers for His Honor's reception.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications :—1. A manual

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of Cchinchona cultivation for India, by George King, M. B. F. L. S. 2. Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal for June 1876. 3. Notices of Sanskrit M. S. S., by Rajendralala Mitra L. L. D. 4. Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the British Indian Association for 1875. 5. Annals and chronicles of Tripura, by Kailas Chandra Singha. 6. Thousand and one Nights in Bengali with notes and illustrations, translated by Satya Churn Gupta and published by Durga ChurnGupta 7. Suttee Satya Kabya, a drama in Bengali, by Beeressur Banerjea. 8. The Calcutta Municipal Act with Index by D. E. Cranenburgh. 9. Index to the Calcutta Municipal Act by Robert Turnbull Esq. 10. Lists of electors and persons qualified to be elected under the new Calcutta Municipal Act.

WE ARE glad to see the *Bhaskur redivivus*. The first number of the new series is promising.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1876.

THE LAW IN THE FULLER CASE.

IN commenting last week on Lord Lytton's Resolution on the Fuller case we did not discuss the law involved in it. We took it for granted that it was so clear that nobody would question it. But we observe that some of our contemporaries have entered into a learned discussion as to the law applicable to this case. Now, the issue between the Government of India and its newspaper critics is this—whether it was a case of simple hurt or grievous hurt. The law on the subject is thus laid down in the Penal Code:

319. Whoever causes bodily pain, disease, or infirmity to any person is said to cause hurt.

320. The following kinds of hurt only are designated as grievous:—

First—Emasculation.

Secondly—Permanent privation of the sight of either eye.

Thirdly.—Permanent privation of the hearing of either ear.

Fourthly.—Privation of any member or joint.

Fifthly.—Destruction or permanent impairing of the powers of any member or joint.

Sixthly.—Permanent disfiguration of the head or face.

Seventhly.—Fracture or dislocation of a bone or tooth.

Eighthly.—Any hurt which endangers life, or which causes the sufferer to be, during the space of twenty days, in severe bodily pain, or unable to follow his ordinary pursuits.

The punishment for causing hurt or grievous hurt is prescribed as follows:

323. Whoever, except in the case provided for by Section 334, voluntarily causes hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to 1,000 Rupees, or with both.

325. Whoever, except in the case provided by Section 335, voluntarily causes grievous hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Now let us apply the law to the facts of the Fuller case. We give the facts in the words of the Government of India. One Sunday morning, Mr. Fuller, an English Pleader at Agra, was about to drive to Church, with his family. When the carriage was brought to the door, the syce failed to be in attendance, but made his appearance when sent for. For this cause Mr. Fuller struck the syce with his open hand on the head and face and pulled him by the hair, so as to cause him to fall down. Mr. Fuller and his family drove on to Church, the syce got up, went into an adjoining compound, and there died almost immediately. The eighth clause of section 320 says that any hurt which endangers life or which causes the sufferer to be, during the space of twenty days in severe bodily pain or unable to follow his ordinary pursuits, is to be considered grievous hurt. Now, in this case the man died soon after he had been struck. He had been hurt so severely that he could not go further than an adjoining compound, and there expired immediately. The manner of the hurt shews the nature of it. Mr. Fuller struck the syce with his open hand on the head and face and pulled him by the hair so as to cause him to fall down. The Government of India remarks: "The Joint-Magistrate of Agra, before whom Mr. Fuller was placed to take his trial, framed the indictment under Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code for "causing hurt to one Katwaroo, his syce." and it appeared from the evidence of the Medical Officer who had conducted the *post mortem* examination that the man had died from rupture of the spleen which very slight violence, either from a blow or a fall, would be sufficient to cause, in consequence of the morbid enlargement of that organ. The evidence in the case does not shew any other assault; at least the Joint Magistrate disbelieved (apparently on good grounds) all that portion of the evidence which referred to any other assault. The Joint-Magistrate found Mr. Fuller guilty of "voluntarily causing what distinctly amounts to hurt," and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 30, or in default to undergo fifteen days simple imprisonment; directing the amount of the fine to be made over to the widow of the deceased. At the request of the Local Government, the High Court expressed an opinion on the case, which was to the effect that the sentence, though perhaps lighter than the High Court would have been disposed to inflict under the circumstances was not especially open to objection." Now, it is argued in Mr. Fuller's favour that he could not and did not know that the syce was suffering from a diseased spleen, and should not therefore be held responsible for his death. True, and therefore Mr. Fuller could not fairly be charged with culpable homicide, though the death of the poor man was due to his "homicidal violence." But to deny that he committed violence is to deny the facts which are admitted on all hands. Is the striking a man with an open hand on the head and face and pulling him by the hair so as to cause him to fall down a simple hurt? We have not the papers of the case before us, for we should like to know whether the man bled from the effects of the blows given to him or not. It is remarkable that whenever the death of a poor native has ensued from the blows of a European, the excuse has generally been that it is Providence and not the assailant who is responsible for the accident. It is diseased spleen and nothing else. But how rarely such a *contre-temps* takes place when one native beats another, or when a native has been let off on such a plea. It is strange that the diseased spleen should be discovered only when the native dies from the effects of blows from a European. This is a physiological fact which our obtuse understanding cannot comprehend. Perhaps nature lays down one law when a native is the victim of an outrage from a brother native, and another law when he is the victim of an outrage from his European and Christian brother, just as some of our Magistrates lay down one law for the trial of the native and another law for that of the European offender. But leaving aside the diseased spleen, was the hurt committed by Mr. Fuller a simple one, and if it was a simple hurt, was it not a case of aggravated assault? The Syce was late in coming, he came as soon as he was sent for, but Mr. Fuller made a preparation for the Church whither he was proceeding to by striking his servant and pulling him by the hair and felling him to the ground. There were it would seem other assaults, but the Magistrate did not believe the evidence. Be that as it might the law prescribes a punishment for causing hurt extending to one year's imprisonment or Rs. 1000 fine. Were the demands of justice satisfied in a case like this by the imposition of a fine of Rs. 30 upon the offender? And because Lord Lytton with his European experience and fresh English ideas considers that there has been a failure of justice in this case, a howl has been raised against his Lordship. The only intelligible plea advanced is that what Mr. Fuller did is done by many other Europeans under like circumstances. But Lord Lytton as the responsible ruler of the country justly declares that such should not be the case, and for this we cannot be too grateful to him. The bane of Indian administration of justice is that the rampant Anglo-Saxon holds native life too cheap, in fact not worth more than that of a dog or a cat.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN PRESS ON THE FULLER CASE.

WE are sorry for the attitude, which the Anglo-Indian Press has assumed in reference to Lord Lytton's resolution on the Fuller case. Even some of the better conducted papers we regret to observe have joined the general outcry. We give below some extracts to shew the sort of criticisms passed on the Resolution. Thus the *Pioneer* says:

> Mr. Fuller got off very easily that must be granted, but his offence would have been the same if the man had not died. Nobody has any right to box a servant's ears in this country any more than in Europe, still less to pull his hair. By-the-bye this strange behaviour of Mr. Fuller's in pulling his syce's hair blackens his case very greatly, but we need not stop now to investigate the subtle difference between corporal correction of any recognised kind, and roughness or violence. The point in favour of Mr. Fuller seems to us this, that the death of the syce was an absolutely unforeseen and unforeseeable consequence of the blow he gave. There is no justice, really, in punishing men according to the consequence of their acts. One may tell a servant to take a letter to the post, and the servant may be bitten by a dog on the way, and die of hydrophobia, but it is impossible on that account to make sending letters to the post a penal offence. On the other hand, there is no doubt that Europeans in India are too fond of using their hands on native servants. * Of course, cuffs and stripes, and all kinds of corporal maltreatment are recognised in India by Indians as well as by Europeans, as more in accordance with the natural fitness of things than such phenomena would be thought in Europe; and who is there among men who have been a great many years in the country who has not some story to tell about the good moral effect that has ensued in some case or other from a "licking" he has given, or had given to some servant. Of course all this kind of thing is grossly illegal, and equally of course any people who may happen to read these lines without ever having been in India, will think we are palliating brutality and scandalous misconduct on the part of our countrymen here. That is not the case at all. The tendency to roughness as we said, especially amongst the very young representatives of the ruling race, should be checked by some examples like that which the Governor General would willingly have made of Mr. Fuller. But the truth is none the less that there is hardly a large household in India which could be kept in decent order by strictly legal means.

What a confutation and confession! The writer admits that "Mr. Fuller got off very easily," and because Lord Lytton has called attention to this, his Lordship is wrong! He argues that men ought not to be held responsible for the consequences of their acts. A person gives a strong blow to another on a most vulnerable part, and the latter dies. The former is not to be tried for manslaughter, because he ought not to be held responsible for "the consequences of his acts!" Then the Indian household cannot get on without breach of law, and therefore the law ought not to be enforced, and the guardians of the law should sit with folded hands. We wonder how could a respectable English journalist deliberately write such stuff. We doubt not that the Anglo-Indian community appreciate the delicate compliment paid by their advocate. But a correspondent of the *Pioneer* out-Herods Herod. He writes:

> "It would be too extravagant to compare this resolution with Hasting's conduct in Nandkumar's case, but the differences between them are so instructive that I must refer to them. In the latter case Impey received a bribe of money to carry out the law in its severity; in the other case the Government of India endeavoured to warp (with what success will be seen hereafter) the judgments of the whole body of magistrates in a particular class of cases by a heavy censure and a heavier punishment on one of their body. The great difference between the two cases lies in the motive that prompted the indifference, but though our minds may be soothed by the consolation that the motives that dictated the resolution are those of the purest benevolence, still in the act of Government we look to the principle setting aside the sentiment."

Yes, Lord Lytton's action has a parallel in Hasting's proceedings against Nundakumar. The writer has studied history to some purpose. What next and next?

The *Englishman* is usually moderate and sensible. But in the general excitement which has followed Lord Lytton's Resolution our contemporary seems to have lost his good sense. He says:

> "In the absence of evidence that the defendant intended the fatal consequence which ensued, or had reason to know that it was likely to ensue, the Magistrate was bound to treat the death as an accident, irrelevant to the charge, and to deal with the case as for simple hurt. The Magistrate, in such cases, stands in the position of a Grand Jury, and must, in the conscientious discharge of his duty, shield the accused from the harassing persecution of a further trial."

If the death of the Syce was the result of the violence of Mr. Fuller, does the law treat such a case as one of common assault? Would our contemporary have argued in the same strain, if the position had been reversed and Mr. Fuller had been a victim of the Syce's brutality? Then our contemporary goes on:

Lord Lytton's lecture to the High Court, on the subject of its responsibilities and judicial duties, evinces an almost greater amount of ignorance. The Judges of the High Court, as individuals, are responsible for their conduct to the Crown alone, in exactly the same measure as the Viceroy himself. The High Courts as judicial tribunals are paramount, within the scope of their judicial duties, to the Governor-General, so that this attack is not only indecorous, but, it is puerile; and yet for all that it may be fraught with incalculable mischief.

But is not the Viceroy the representative of the Crown, and if there is a failure of justice, is it not his duty to take notice of it? We have no Parliament here, and who is to protect the people, if not the Viceroy?

The *Indian Daily News* admits that "the brutal and cowardly habit, so common in India, of resorting to violence on the slightest provocation, and often on no provocation at all, is one that cannot be too unsparingly denounced" and yet the writer puts Lord Lytton on the same pedestal with Mr. Fuller. Our contemporary says:

"Unfortunately, however, the Viceroy has allowed his own feelings, or possibly the kind of talk which the Prince of Wales has lately set in foot in London, to carry him away into excesses, which he will in all probability modify in his calmer moments; and if we reluctantly force ourselves to invite public attention to this unfortunate blunder, we do so for the reason that, in its own way, Lord Lytton's error is not altogether unlike that of which the prisoner Fuller has been convicted. In fact yielding to a blind impulse, the Viceroy has allowed that impulse to lead him into violent expressions, which, though not certainly of themselves of a criminal character, are only too likely to lead quite accidentally to consequences of the most serious kind."

What does the writer mean by the last two lines? Does he mean a European mutiny against Lord Lytton? He insinuates that Lord Lytton is ignorant of law and his advisers stupid. He says, "when his lordship becomes a little more familiar than he seems to be with the ordinary processes of justice, or surrounds himself with more intelligent advisers, &c." The Viceroy and his councillors doubtless appreciate this exquisite compliment. The writer then goes on:

But it is introducing a novel principle into the administration of criminal justice to contend, as Lord Lytton seems to do, that in fining an accused person for a heinous offence, a magistrate should have an eye to the depth of his victim's sufferings, and issue his penalties in the form of a solatium.

But does not the law make a distinction between "hurt," and "grievous hurt," and does not this distinction depend upon the victim's "sufferings?"

Even the sober *Statesman* reasons as follows:

"Now the Governor-General in Council should surely have been as specific as possible, and should have gone by direct logical steps from the supposed errors of Mr. Leeds and the High Court to an irresistible, or at least sustainable, conclusion of what he or they ought to have done. But instead of following this straightforward course, Lord Lytton drags a sentimental trail across the scent, and the game which has been hitherto pursued at a distance never comes in view, and is consequently never run down. The drag may be enticing in its flavour, but it is not the real quarry, and it ought not to mislead anyone. "The honour of British rule" is a good phrase; "the reputation of British justice in this country," is also a good phrase; but both we think are out of place in the connexion in which they appear. As rhetorical sentences, though not very novel, they have their merits; and if they were a preface to an exposition of what the law is, and to an enforcement of the fact that both "British rule" and "British justice" are best maintained by observance of existing laws, they would have been unobjectionable."

Now, the Governor General distinctly points out where there has been a failure of justice, which stains the "honor of British rule" and sullies "the reputation of British Justice in this country." His Excellency shews that the man died from the effects of Mr. Fuller's violence, and the question is whether the Magistrate was justified in letting off Mr. Fuller so cheaply? That is the real point at issue, but our contemporary does not answer it. But the theory suggested by the *Civil and Military Gazette* is the most edifying. This journalist says:

"The trick of throwing themselves down as the consequence of a blow which would hardly kill a fly is no novelty in India, and probably in this case it was the fall voluntarily inflicted by the syce and not the blow which causes the death."

Bravo! The syce was responsible for his own death.

The first generous impulse of the *Friend* had led him to view the case in a true light. He had first written as follows:

"No doubt there was no intention on Mr Fuller's part of causing serious injury to his servant, but the fact remains that he was guilty of homicidal violence. The joint-Magistrate at Agra, before whom the case came in the first instance, took such a lenient view of the outrage that he thought justice would be vindicated by imposing a fine of thirty rupees. This ridiculous appreciation of an act that had deprived a fellow-creature of life was so far endorsed by the High Court at Allahabad that the sentence passed without censure. Nor did the Local Government find it necessary to express any particular displeasure that one of its judicial officers should have appraised the life of a humble native, slain through the ungoverned passion of a European, at thirty pieces of silver. Lord Lytton, however,—to his honor be it said—has viewed the matter in a truer light, and has visited with a scathing rebuke not only the Agra joint-magistrate, but also the High Court, and the Local Government itself—a pleasant farewell to Sir John Strachey."

But the *Friend* has veered round. A week's reflection has convinced him that "the calm wisdom of a great ruler has apparently not been given him (Lord Lytton), or he would have hesitated longer and taken better advice before overstepping the just limits of his power to administer a severe rebuke to the judges for giving an opinion at variance with his own." And this from a writer who in the previous week had written that "Lord Lytton to his honor be it said has viewed the matter in a truer light" than the Magistrate or the High Court. So much for consistency of Anglo-Indian opinion.

We, are however, glad to notice that all Anglo-Indian Journals do not write in the same strain. The *Times of India* makes the following remarks:

"It is seldom that a Governor-General has manifested with such vigour his determination that full justice shall be administered alike to native and European. There can be no doubt of the stern necessity for it. Still it is not improbable that this act will be regarded with varied feelings. Those who distrust our Courts are glad to find that there is a watchful eye alike over the proceedings of the High Courts, and the decisions of our local magistrates. Those who are sticklers for legal form will ask who has empowered the representative of the Crown to arrogate to himself the functions of a High Court of Review—functions which dare not be assumed by the Crown or by any officer of the Crown in England. To this objection the answer is obvious, that in England the House of Commons intervenes in cases where either a magistrate or a judge fails to perform his duty satisfactorily, but that in India, where there is no House of Commons, if the Supreme Government does not discharge when necessary the functions of a Court of Review, miscarriages of justice arising from the incompetency or want of impartiality of the Courts would be practically without remedy. A third class, in which we aspire to be numbered point to this case as one demonstrating the evil effects of recent Indian legislation which tends to give the functions of a High Court Judge to an ordinary magistrate. Under the old law, whatever palliations might be offered for Mr. Fuller's offence, he could never have got clear except by trial before a professional Judge and a jury of his peers. Not that strict justice was always meted out in the past. If we are to judge Mr. Fuller's case by comparison with cases in the past some may think that Mr. Fuller has been heavily punished. Some forty years ago the late Henry Edward Goldsmith, of the Bombay Civil Service, struck down and killed the Sheristedar of his Court, with a bridle he happened to be examining while the unlucky Sheristedar was making what his superior considered a false report. He was tried in Her Majesty's Supreme Court on a charge of manslaughter, and, being convicted, was fined —one rupee.

It is in every way satisfactory that Lord Lytton should thus show his desire to look into the conduct of our magistrates. But we must not expect too much from the issuing of a vigorously worded resolution. If his conduct does not prove as continuously vigorous as his present words he will indeed find his present attempt sterile. Minutes and orders to officers in the mufussil, even when well grounded, are not much heeded. They may be talked over and growled at for a week, and then the local officer takes to his beaten track again. If justice is to be thoroughly secured the Government must not seek to throw on the local magistrate the work of the Judges of the High Court, and the policy of the Presidency Magistrates' Jurisdiction Bill should be reconsidered while there is yet time. The necessity for snubbing magistrates *coram populo* should for reasons of State be reduced to a minimum, and that can only be effected by not thrusting upon Mofussil magistrates duties for which they are not qualified. It is questionable policy to censure even local magistrates, and thus lower them in popular estimation. If they do not perform their duties faithfully it were better that they should be transferred to some less responsible position, or removed from the service altogether.

The *Indian Statesman*, edited by a Barrister and the *Bombay Gurdian*, conducted by a missionary gentleman, are also of the same opinion.

The *Darjeeling News*, though an organ of the Tea Planters, has the manliness to write as follows:

All right thinking Europeans ought to, and we are certain do, agree with Lord Lytton that it is cowardly in the extreme for an European to strike a native, who is generally of a very inferior physique and almost certain not to return the blow, but there are of course exceptions to every rule and amongst those exceptions in this case must be included planters, who are often threatened, and sometimes assaulted, by insubordinate coolies, who generally make their attacks in a body on single Europeans. In main cases a man is quite right in defending himself and knocking the leaders down, but there are few if any cases in which an European living within reach of the police is justified in beating a domestic servant. The men who go in for beating native servants; and we are sorry to say that there are such people still in India, would without doubt think two or three times before they either struck or abused Jhon Thomas, the English footman, as they know full well that the English menial would have his coat off in half a second and give his assailant something in return, while the most poor Koda Bukkus would think of doing would be to appeal to the Kutcherry. Mr. Fuller's case was a very bad one, he seems to have attacked the syce without any reasonable provocation, and not content with striking him about the head and face, he pulled him about by the hair of his head.

Mr. Fuller seems to have been very fortunate in the Court that tried him, and it is to be hoped that this will be a warning to him in future. Had the case been tried by an English Court he would certainly have been convicted of, and punished for, manslaughter.

One more extract and we have done. We take the following from the *Madras Standard*:

"Mr. Fuller's case will occupy in the chronicle of the regime of our present Viceroy the dignity that attaches to an historic event. The highest personage in the country has, in the first of his published utterances, given expression to sentiments and feelings that every right-minded man holds should shape the conduct and acts of a powerful governing European race towards Asiatics. The Viceroy deserves well of India for his attempt to put down those acts of an oppressive and arbitrary kind which arise from a feeling of race superiority and a disposition of the strong to domineer over the weak. In the relations between masters and servants many believe that the latter are not amenable to the law of kindness, but ought to be subjected to a rude and harsh discipline. It seems to be lost sight of that as a general rule, kind and considerate masters make good servants. The cases that have occurred in which Europeans in a frenzy of provocation have raised their hands with a fatal result against natives are almost all instances in which the assaulted are domestic servants. Now, English households at home are certainly not ruled and kept in order by means of personal violence, by kicks and blows, for the sufficient reason that a European servant if struck would pay the master off with interest in his own coin, but here in India native servants display all the obsequiousness of a servile race and are seldom provoked into retaliating blow for blow. The pity is that such cases as Fuller's help in strengthening in the native mind most unfavourable notions with regarded to Europeans. The young officer of whom it was said some years ago that, after poising in his hand a thick and heavy stick and contemplating it for some seconds, pronounced it to be a capital stick to beat a nigger with, is a specimen of British philistinism which yet flourishes to a great extent. For such especially Lord Lytton's admirable minute administers a wholesome and salutary lesson."

It is gratifying to observe that the whole body of the Anglo-Indian Press does not blindly inveigh against Lord Lytton. We need not quote our native contemporaries, for they in one voice admire his Lordship's sense of justice, and his noble resolve to see the law administered without distinction of color or creed.

A FEW PLAIN FACTS.

APROPOS of the Fuller case we give below a few plain facts illustrative of the manner in which justice is meted out to the European and the Native by English Courts in this country. We take these plain facts from an official record, the report of the Indigo Commission of 1860, of which our present Lieutenant Governor was a member:

1830, (1.) A case of dispute between two planters Yong and Dick. Yong went with a party, and murdered Dick *alias* Aimes. Yong was assisted by a foreigner named Pierre Aller. The foreigner and natives were tried at the Local Courts and Pierre Aller imprisoned for life, the natives for fourteen and seventeen years. Yong, the principal, was tried at the Supreme Court on the same evidence and acquitted.

(2) Mr. Broderick wanted the lands of a zemindar, named Akbar Alli. Instead of purchasing the zemindaree he sent men who felled the zemindar to the ground, plundered the house, kidnapped him and his brother, who were made to sign their names to two pieces of blank paper; one of them was then carried round from factory to factory for two months.

The native accomplices were imprisoned for five years, the European Principal was fined £50.

(3) A party from Mr. Wooden's factory in Furreedpore attacked and plundered the village of Gouldang and kidnapped two men, named Sidu and Dinu, because they would not sow indigo. The men were never again heard of. The native servants were imprisoned for twelve years respectively. The European was not tried.

1843.—(4)—Disturbances in Pergunnah Bhunbhoom in Zillah Midnapore.

Three attacks upon Watson's factories in 1843.

1847.—(5.)—Case of abduction and imprisonment proved against the factory servants of Messrs Wise and Glass of Dacca.

One Gour Chunder Chuckerbutty refused to grant a lease to Wise and Glass; he was kidnapped. On passing through Dacca in a boat to the place of banishment, he saw an European in a boat; he broke from his guards and jumped into the river, and was picked up by the European, who turned out to be the Collector. The native servants were imprisoned for 2 years each, the guards to one year's imprisonment. The European Assistant who directed the violence was not tried.

(6)—Case of attempt of the servants of Mr. Yong of Ashgurra to forcibly sow with indigo the lands of native cultivators; the owner of the land was murdered with a spear by a factory lattial; one

actory servant was hanged, another transported for life, the rest imprisoned for seven years.

(7.)—Case of abduction and imprisonment against Mr. Forde, an Assistant to Mr. Wise.

Kishto Chunder and others complained to the Superintendent of Police of the oppressions of Messrs. Wise and Glass. In revenge Mr. Forde, their Assistant, had him seized and confined and he was only released on signing a compromise of his previous complaint.

(8.)—Mr. Brevois had a dispute with a native, the native was waylaid by a band of factory servants and murdered, notwithstanding that he had been allowed a police officer to escort him. One factory servant was hanged, one transported for life; 10 imprisoned for 14 years. Mr. Brevois was not tried.

1851.—(9.)—Robbery attended with homicide committed by the servants of Mr. Brice of the Khalispore factory. Case of Doorga Prosad Dutt and others.

Mr. Brice of Khalispore had a quarrel with Nayan Chunder Mozumdar. He sent out 40 or 50 men headed by his Naib; they plundered the house and murdered one of the inmates.

Sentenced to 5 years imprisonment, which the Nizamut considered too lenient.

European not tried.

(10.)—Nizamut Reports Vol. 1, Page 287 to 293.

Kidnapping of Kawaz Sheik, and plundering of the houses of the Sundial family.

In this case, the Sundial family threw up a farm, which they held from the Hizlabut factory. Three houses were plundered, one man kidnapped and never again heard of; a factory servant punished.

European not tried.

(11.)—Affray between Mr. Tripp of the Nonoogung factory and a Zemindar Brindabun Sircar.

Case of Karamulla Shah and others. Nizamut Reports, Vol. I, page 1054 to 1062.

Attempt to sow lands forcibly with indigo, lattials employed; 1 man killed by the factory Jemadar of lattials; two other men severely wounded; prisoner sentenced to 7 years' imprisonment.

(12)—Case of Mr. Solano and Mr. Guillot

The ryots were rack-rented and goaded into attacking Mr. Solano and his Assistant, The ryotts were stated in the official report to be "exasperated and despairing of redress." They were imprisoned for various terms of 5, 4 and 3 years.

(13)—Attack on a party of men in the service of Mr. Lyons of the Beniagram factory, and a party of men in the employ of Mr. Masyck of the Nimtolla factory.

Case of Manickchand Biswas and others. Nizamut Report, Vol. 1, page 1699 to 1711.

This was a dispute between Messrs. Lyons and Masyck about a *chur*. Two men were said to be missing after an affray. During the trial one of the men turned up alive and well in another district.

(14) Case of Mr. Cameron's dispute with the Narhi ryots.

Mr. Cameron proceeded to sow with violence the lands of certain villagers, under the pretence that they had contracted to sow indigo. Ryots defended their lands and wounded three of the factory people. The ryots were punished.

(15) Violent seizure of ryots of the village of Choppapeta, and homicide by people of the Dullimolla factory.

Case of Ramsing and another.

Nizamut Report, pages 558 to 564. Vol. 1 for 1852.

A party of men were sent out by Mr. P. Smith for the purpose of seizing ryots who would not take advances for indigo. The Police watchman endeavoured to rescue the villagers, and was killed. he murderer told Mr. Smith that same day what had happened, yet Mr. S. permitted another man to be capitally sentenced for the crime. Before the execution, the real culprit committed a second murder and then Mr. Smith was induced to inform the Magistrate that the person already sentenced wrongly was only an accomplice. (Vide oral evidence of Mr. Eden.)

(16.)—Dispute between Mr. Gilmore and Dost Mahomed Chowdari at Pubna.

Mr. Gilmore sent some men to cultivate with indigo certain lands, which by the decision of a competent Court he had no right to enter on. The owners of the land resisted, one man was killed. The trespassers were not punished; those who were acting in self-defence were imprisoned; some for five years some for three.

(17)—Seizure of cattle, attended with homicide by an armed body of men from the factory of Dhurmdah.

Case of Setabuddin Shaik and others.

Nizamut Report, Vol. 2 for 1852, parts 2, page 1 to 157.

This was homicide committed by the same man who was engaged in case No. 15. The cases were very similar. Cattle carried off to force the ryots to take advances. The ryots resist, and death ensues. The defendant was found concealed in Mr. Smith's godown.

(18.)—Ryot and plunder of houses in the villages of Ryepore and Commbaug by the people of Mr. Kenny of the Salgurmudia factory.

Case of Ram Soondur Dutt and others.

Nizamut Report, Vol. 2, page 184 to 189.

This was a most gross outrage committed in open defiance of the Police; thirty-four ryots complained of the outrage and the plunder of their houses; 10 ryots ran away from the district and were afraid to complain. Twelve native factory servants were imprioned for terms varying from five to three years. The Europeans were not punished.

(19.)—In July 1852 Gobra Sheik was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment for having murdered one Ram Chunder Bagdee who endeavoured to rescue his cattle which were being driven off to the factory.

(20.)—On 12th Janury 1852 Koomul Dass a servant of Mr. Salano, was convicted of killing a native at the factory, by beating, kicking and trampling on him and forcing in his breastbone, his cause being that this ryot had dared to complain to the Police of the factory oppression. Seven years imprisonment.

(21.)—Attack on the village of Gopinathpore by the factory servant's of the Nocauda and Paikadanga factories. Case of Ramsoonder Biswas and others.

Nizamut Report Vol. for Part 2, Pg. 896 to 898.

This village was attacked, plundered and burned, because the ryots would not sow indigo for Mr. G. French; the attack was made in the presence and in defiance of the Police. Twenty or thirty of Mr. French's servants were imprisoned for 5 years; Mr. French was not tried.

(22.)—A quarrel between Mr. Wise and Bishwanath Sen about the Lelutgunge Bazar. Sheik Hazara murdered Sheik Haran, and was imprisoned for fourteen years.

(23.)—On the 4th September Sheik Hadoo, a servant of the Hislabut indigo factory was imprisoned for 2½ years, and fined 100 Rupees for carrying off the cattle of cultivators.

(24.)—On 10th August 1852 a number of servants of Mr. Beddy of the Naraingunge indigo factory were convicted of murdering a boatman who resisted an attempt made by them to seize his boat for the use of the factory.

(25.)—In July 1852 the servants of a Mr. Forbes in Purneah were imprisoned for going armed into a village and committing an affray, in which one of the opposite side was murdered. Mr. Forbes was not tried.

(26.)—Attack on private houses and property by the people of the Hizlabut Factory. Case of Brojonath Sircar and another.

Nizt. Rept. Vol. 2, part 1, Pg. 494 to 496.

Same as No. 10.

(27.)—On the 16th February 1853 six persons were imprisoned by the Judge of Rajshye for being concerned in an affaray between Watson & Co. and the zemindar of Chodur; one man was killed and 6 wounded.

(28.)—1853. Ditto. Ditto.

Case of Habizulla Kazee and others.

Nizamut Report, Vol. 3, Part 2, page 334 to 335.

Same as No. 10.

(29.)—Attack of a boat and the carrying off and imprisonment of certain persons by people of Mr. French's factory at Kasseearee.

Case of Gobind Chunder Sircar and others.

Nizt. Rept. Vol. 3, of 1853, part 1, page 625 to629.

This was a case of dacoity committed by Mr. French's servants; a boat was attacked and property of the value of Rs. 3,104-6 was plundered. the passangers and boatmen were kidnapped and kept in close confinement. The owner of the property had a dispute with Mr. French about land which was then under decision in the Magistate's Court. Mr. French was not tried. The native servants were imprisoned for various terms, some of them for 5 years.

(30.)—Culpable homicide committed by certain men of Mr. Laruletta's factory at Kasseahdangah. Case of Gobind Ghose and another. Nizt. Rept. Vol. 3, part 2, page 684 to 691.

The deceased in this case was a servant of Mr. Laruletta, and he was in the habit of levying fines upon the villagers for cattle trespass, real or imaginary. Mr. Laruletta discovered that he did not pay the full fines into the factory; he was murdered by factory servants; the natives were imprisoned for 10 years. Mr. Laruletta was not tried.

(31.)—Affray with homicide between the people of Messrs. Taylor and Morton of the Nurpore factory and those of the Zemindar of Nurpoor.

Case of Peerbux Nabadeep and others.

Nizt. Report Vol. 3 of 1853, Pt. 2, page 947 to 951.

The factory servants seized and drove off a number of cattle engaged in ploughing for the zemindar, the zemindar's servant endeavoured to rescue them. One man Kaimkhan on the part of the zemindar was killed by several spear wounds; the cattle were found in Mr. Taylor's factories on the opposite shore of the Ganges. One of the servants was sentenced to 14 years imprisonment and the rest to 5 years. Mr. Taylor was not tried.

(32.)—In July 1853 ten convictions were had against Mr. Tripp of Salgurmudia, and Mr. Beaufort fined him 500 Rs.

(33.)—1854. Riot with homicide and wounding originating in an attempt on the part of Mr. G. Collis of the Balra factory to cultivate indigo by force.

Nizt. Rept. Vol. 4 of 1854, Pt. 1, page 637 to 643.

There was a dispute between the shareholders of Mouzah Jungour in Tirhoot. Collis gained a case of a one-eighth share against the wishes of the proprietors of the other seven eighth. He sent out a large party to sow lands forcibly. The villagers collected and resisted and wounded three factory servants, they were imprisoned, some for seven years; some for five and three years.

(34.)—Riotous attack on the village of Moharajpore by men connected with Mr. Smith's factory Bansberiah.

Case of Raghub Turufdar and others.

Nizt. Rept. Vol. 4 of 1854 Pt. 2, page 1 to 5.

The factory had a dispute with Mr. P. Smith about the village of Maharajpore Mr. Smith sent out a party of several hundred men who attacked the village, felled the Police Jemadar to the gound and carried off a man named Meghai, apparently dead, on an elephant.

The houses of the villagers were gutted and the cattle driven away. The Sudder aquitted the parties because the body of Meghai was not forth-coming.

(35.)—1855.

Affray with homicide originating in an attempt on the part of Mr. Deverinne to raise the rents of the village of Parka.

Case of Lall Mohummud Biswas and others.

Nizt. Rept., Vol. 5 of 1855, Pt. 2 page 177 to 179.

Mr. Deverine tried to raise the rents of a talook; the villagers opposed him; an affray ensued in which one man was killed, 3 wounded, 3 kidnapped, one of whom never appeared again. The Sessions convicted the Nizamut, considered the affray clearly established, but doubted the identity of the persons then before them.

(36.)—A man was confined in the godown of the Shanpore factory in Messrs. Watson's concerns; he died and his body was thrown into a large lake with a bag full of stones round the waist. The Nizamut acquitted, on the grounds that there was nothing to show the "particular treatment" which had caused death. This man was confined on a suspicion of theft on a charge preferred by a merchant.

(37.)—Riot with homicide originating in an attempt to force the cultivation of indigo. Case of Goria Mundul and others.

Nizt. Rept. Vol. 5, Pt. 2 page 767 to 770. Jessore.

The planter endeavoured to force the cultivation of indigo. The villagers resisted and one of the factory servants was killed. The Nizamut released the villagers, "giving them credit for having only asserted the natural right of defence of their own property which the aggressive act of their assailants had encroached upon."

(38.)—There was dispute in Purneah between one Doorjun Sing and a Ranee about an estate. Doorjun Sing was in possession by order of the Court. After being in possession for 4 years Mr. Palmer persuaded the Ranee to give him a lease of her rights, and, in 1855, 150 armed men forcibly went to eject Doorjun Sing; they killed one and wounded four of Doorjun Sing's servants. Mr. Palmer's servants were imprisoned for three and four years; he was not punished.

1856. (39.)—Riot with homicide originating in an attempt made by Mr. W. Collis of the Chak factory to get hold of land for indigo cultivation.

Case of Churun Sing and others.

Nizt. Rept., Vol. 6 of 1856, part 1, page 807 to 808.

Musammat Maliss preferred a claim to share of the estate of Chak which was declared by the Collector to be "false and unfounded." She followed the usual practice of giving a firm of her rights to a planter named Colis, who collected a number of men and drove herds of cattle on to Chak lands, with a view of driving out the tenants. The villagers protected themselves without violence, on which the factory people attacked them and killed one of them on the spot. The servants were imprisoned; some for seven years others for shorter terms. Mr. W. Collis *who was admitted by the Judge to have given the order*, was not put on trial.

(40.)—Attacked on the village of Hatdoil and Kookphoo by the retainers of Messrs. J. & R. Watson of the Bansberiah Factory.

Case of Chunder Seekur Sircar and others.

Nizt Report, Vol. 6 of 1856, Part 2, page 6 to 29.

The villagers of three villages Hatdoil, Khamarpore and Kookphoo would not sow indigo. A party of 150 armed men headed by mounted sowars, was sent out of a factory presided over by a European manager, to coerce them. The three villagers were gutted, three cultivators were murdered and six wounded. The Europeans were not punished or tried; European counsel was retained to defend the natives at an enormous expense.

1857. (41.)—Disputes between indigo planters, Messrs. Laruletta and Herklotts and assault on Mr. Herschel Assistant Magistrate of Aurungabad. Case of Bhairub Sing.

Nizamut Rept. Vol. 7, Pt. 1. page 339 to 341.

Dispute about a *chur*; armed lattials collected by two contending planters. The Assistant Magistrate came to apprehend them and was severely assaulted and wounded in the head.

(32).—Mutual affray between the people of Mr. Wise's factory at Judoo *chur* and certain villages at Himayutpore.

Case of Chedam Chang and others.

Nizt Rept. Vol. 7, Pt. 2, pages 183 to 187.

Mr. Wise had a dispute with Moulvee Abdool Ali about some lands. Wise sent out a party to sow the lands with indigo. Gopal was killed and the body was carried off. Both parties claimed the body. The defendants were imprisoned, some for ten years, some for seven years, others for five years; European not tried.

(43.)—Affray between the retainers of Mr. Mc. Arthur of the Meergunge factory and the villagers of Jyparrah.

Case of Pulbun Meah and others.

Nizamut Report, Jany. 1858, pages 34 to 37.

Mr. McArthur sent out a party of armed men to sow the lands of the village. The factory party were declared to be the aggressors in an affray in which one man was killed and one wounded. The villages were described as a rather *refractory* set, refusing to pay rent to Mr. McArthur or *to sow indigo*. Both sides were punished with 7 years and 5 years imprisonment.

(44) Conviction of Mr. Tripp of the Bamundi factory of plundering wood and the abduction and imprisonment of one of the men in charge of the timber.

This was a case of plundering wood and kidnapping the complainant, and sending him off to another district; Tripp was fined

(45,) Affray between the servants of the Rutton factory belonging to Messrs. Hills & Co. and the people of Bhobyparra.

Dispute about a *Putni* whilst it was under the investigation of the Court, Messrs Hills tried to get forcible possession; an affray took place, in which one man was said to have been killed, but the Magistrate doubted the murder, and merely convicted of the affray.

1859. (46) Three cases of illegal imprisonment proved against Mr. Mc-Arthur of the Meergunge factory.

Mr. Bainbridge on going to dine with Mr. McArthur found in the factory godowns three men confined because they would not cultivate indigo; he released them and fined Mc-Arthur.

(47.) Attack on some of the villages of Gobgachia by the servants of Mr. Cockburn of the Challa factory.

Mr. Cockburn wanted the ryots' ploughs; the ryots refused to give them.; his men attacked the villagers, killed one, wounded two; plundered houses and carried off cattle; ryots were not under advances.

(48.) Mr. Laidley, Mr. Wise's manager, confined his Naib Nabo Coomar for 2 months in a godown.

Mr. Lance the Magistrate personally released him and imprisoned Laidley. Sentence, in appeal, commuted to a fine.

We wish we could continue the series up to date, but we have no time to hunt up newspaper files. If Lord Lytton, however, wishes to complete the series, His Lordship has only to order an Under-Secretary to do the needful. His Lordship's generous English instinct has led him to declare that his first duty as the Queen's representative in this country is to preserve "the honor of British rule," and maintain the "reputation of British Justice." It is a noble resolve, for which the people cannot be too grateful to his Lordship. We only hope that he will have the firmness to go on as he has begun.

ANOTHER SUMMARY TRIAL.

WE give below the judgment of the High Court in another case of summary trial:

"In this case certain persons have been convicted under section 426 of the Indian Penal Code of the offence of mischief, and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 20, or fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment each. The mischief charged was the causing cattle to trespass and graze on the prosecutor's land.

The proceeding was nominally by way of summary trial under section 227 &c., Criminal Procedure Code. Practically, it was a very hotly contested suit, in which the masters of the prosecutor and of the accused respectively asserted and tried to prove their right to the land on which the cattle were alleged to have trespassed.

Section 227 enacts that in summary trials the Magistrate need not record the evidence of the witnesses, nor the reasons for passing the judgment but that he shall enter in a register, to be kept for the purpose, the prisoner's plea, the finding, and, in the case of a conviction, brief statement of the reasons therefor.

How little this case really partook of the nature of a summary trial may be judged of from the time spent over it. Many days (the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, and 20th of June) were occupied in the examination of witnesses, and a long written judgment was delivered on the 22nd of June. The record of the evidence and the judgment together fill 69 very closely written pages, an office of copy which, written in the ordinary manner, covers more than 130 pages.

Such a proceeding is manifestly an abuse of section 227, which section is intended to apply only to short and simple cases in which but little evidence is needed. As soon as the Magistrate discovered that the question before him was really a dispute between Mr. Gow Smith on behalf of the factory which he represents and the persons who are throughout these proceedings spoken of as "the Tagore Baboos," he ought at once to have declined to proceed further and to have referred the parties to the Civil Court. A *bona fide* claim of right deprives a Magistrate of jurisdiction to deal with a criminal charge in a summary way. And in this case there was a *bona fide* claim or assertion of right, so far at any rate as the accused persons were concerned. The Joint-Magistrate no doubt finds as a fact that the defendants in this case were well aware that the indigo crop they were destroying belonged to the Mozumpore Factory, and that the damage done by them was malicious." But there is nothing in the mass of evidence recorded which supports this finding as regards the particular persons who alone were on their trial. The accused were all acting under the orders of "the Tagore Baboos," who asserted and still assert that they have a good title to this land. The Magistrate holds that "the Baboos" have failed to prove their title, and that the pottahs, &c., on which they rely, are bad. He considers in truth that the whole alleged title of "the Tagore Baboos" has been fraudulently concocted by them or their agents. Whether he is right or whether he is wrong in this conclusion it is unnecessary for us to inquire. But the persons on trial before the Joint-Magistrate were not the "Tagore Baboos," nor were they the agents whom the Magistrate indicates as the chief concoctors of the fraud. Whether the title asserted was fraudulently concocted by "the Tagore Baboos" or by Mohesh Dos, the Ameen Shujaruddin, Shoshee Mojoomdar, and the Gomasta Dwarick Mojoomdar acting on their behalf, does not affect the accused persons, so long as the latter are not proved to have acted with a guilty intention in the matter which is the subject of this prosecution. There is no doubt that "the Tagore Baboos" have a pottah duly registered and other documents under which they claim title. That being so, the accused may very well have acted honestly and *bona fide* in doing what they did under the orders of "the Tagore Baboos in assertion of the title of the Baboos, and it was for the prosecution to prove that they did not act honestly and *bona fide*. To prove that the accused caused damage is not enough. It must be proved against each individual convicted that he caused the damage with a wrongful intent,—with a knowledge that he was not justified in doing it, and that the "Tagore Baboos" had no real title.

The convictions are set aside, and the fines, if paid, must be refunded.

The High Court affords the public the only opportunity of knowing how the law for summary trials is working, and though this opportunity is very limited, inasmuch as it is not every aggrieved person, who can afford the expense for approaching the highest tribunal in the land, still the evidence is rapidly accumulating, shewing how incompetent are our Magistrates to exercise the summary power. In the majority of cases which have come before the High Court the judgment of the Magistrates have been set aside. In these cases the most glaring injustice was committed, and if the authority of the High Court had not been invoked, the injustice would have remained undressed. The High Court will do a public service if it will publish a return shewing the number of summary cases disposed of by it, and to what extent the orders of the Magistrates have been modified by it. The Secretary of State had promised to amend the law, if its practical working should shew the necessity for amendment, and we ask whether the evidence we have already had does not loudly call for such amendment.

EVIDENCE IN RENT CASES.

THE District Judge of 24-Pergunnas has passed a judgment as to the validity of *dakhilas* in rent cases, which has filled with alarm the rent-receiving class in the district, whether zemindars, putnidars, jotedars or superior ryots. The judgment is this:

"This suit is brought for the rent of the first six months of 1280. The only question is whether defendant has made out a plea of payment of Rs. 20 in support of which he produces a receipt signed by Kailash Rai, the plaintiff's late gomashta. The defendant swears to the payment and Kailash Rai is not called to disprove the payment. The Munsif thinks that it was the defendant's duty to call Kailash Rai to corroborate himself, but this is just the reverse of correct. It was for plaintiff to disprove the defendant's plea of payment, and to call Kailash Rai to contradict defendant. The plaintiff has called his present gomashta who says that the handwriting is not that of Kailash Rai, but this is not sufficient to outweigh defendant's statement.

I must therefore vary the Munsif's decision and decree the appeal. The defendant will get credit for Rs. 20 and plaintiff will pay the costs of the lower court on that amount, and of this court on the appeal."

The Judge has reversed the law of evidence. The rule of evidence is that the *onus probandi* rests upon him, who produces a document. This is also the ruling of a Full Bench of the High Court. In *Weekly Reporter*, Vol. VII. the Full Bench case is reported. In the order of reference to the Full Bench Chief Justice Peacock remarked as follows:

I am unable to distinguish the present case from the two rulings which have been cited, and especially from the last in date of those two rulings. But I confess I cannot discover in what stage of the cause the dakhilas produced by the defendant in evidence could have been denied upon the record by the plaintiff.

Suppose the defendant had produced these documents in Court under suspicious circumstances, and the plaintiff had not been present, and his mookteer, not knowing whether the documents were genuine or not, could not deny them, would the Judge have been bound to believe them? According to the rulings referred to, the Judge would have been bound to believe them, there being no denial of them upon the record.

My present impression is that these rulings cannot be upheld; but as I cannot distinguish the present case from the rulings referred to, this case must be referred to a Full Bench for decision.

Justice Jackson remarked:

"I entirely concur. I also am at a loss to know at what stage of the proceedings or in what manner a denial is to be entered by the plaintiff of documents filed by the defendant, more especially when those documents are so filed by the defendants after the first hearing of the case, when the examination of the plaintiff in person has already taken place. It seems to me that the party who puts in dakhilas as well as other documents as evidence to support his case, is bound to satisfy the Court that those documents are genuine and what they purport to be, in other words, to prove them, and that it cannot possibly be assumed, from the absence of a specific denial by the opposite party, that such documents are genuine."

The judgment of the Full Bench was delivered by Chief Justice Peacock, who said:

"The Judge in this case says that the dakhilas produced by the defendant are not any where denied by the plaintiff, and, consequently, under the ruling at page 53, Volume V of the *Weekly Reporter*, they must be accepted as true. He does not state whether there was or was not any evidence to prove that they were genuine; but he accepted them as true merely because the plaintiff had not denied them.

The question came before the First Division Bench who then thought that the ruling on which the Judge had relied in support of his decision could not be upheld; but as there are conflicting decisions upon the point, the case was referred to a Full Bench. I retain the opinion which I expressed on referring the case.

* * * * *

To the extent of saying that an issue should be laid down as to whether the documents are genuine or not when they are produced in the course of a trial as evidence to prove an issue which has already been laid down or any important fact in the cause, I think that the Judges were not right; but I think they were right to this extent that, if a tenant produces dakhilas and swears that they were genuine documents which were delivered to him by the landowner or his gomastah or gives other *primâ facie* evidence to show that they are genuine, whether for the purpose of proving that rent has been paid in a suit for arrears, or to prove that rent has been paid at a fixed rate for a certain number of years for the purpose of barring a landlord's claim to enhance, such dakhilas are strong evidence if the landlord or his agent do not come forward to deny them. The Judges are right in saying that it cannot be expected that a ryot should, in every case, summon all the agents of his landlord who gave him the receipts. But the ruling in the last case that, if the landlord does no deny them, they must be taken to be true, without any evidence on the part of the ryot, cannot be upheld.

In many cases, the landlord is not present at the trial, and does not even know what documents are intended to be produced. How, and in what stage of the case, is he to deny them? If a ryot produces dakhilas and swears that he received them from the landowner or his agent, or gives other *primâ facie* evidence of their genuineness, and the landlord or his agent does not come forward and deny them or give evidence to show that they are not genuine, they may be taken as *primâ facie* evidence against him if the evidence of the ryot is believed.

In this case, as the Judge has not entered into the question whether there was any evidence in support of the dakhilas, the case must be remanded to him to enquire whether the dakhilas are genuine or not, and to decide the case after that question has been determined upon proper evidence."

Now in the case tried by the District Judge of 24-Pergunnas the plaintiff landlord did deny payment, and as it would appear that the gomastah who had given the receipt had left his service, he sought to prove that it was not his hand-writing. But the Judge did not believe this evidence and reversed the Munsif's judgment. Now, if the uncorroborated evidence of a party alleging payment be accepted, it would open a wide door to fraud. A dakhila like other documents ought to be proved by the ordinary law of evidence. The mere oath of the party producing the document, when the other party denies it, ought not to be received as sufficient evidence.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

DR. SIRCAR'S dream has been at last realized. On Saturday last the Science Association was for-

mally opened at the new house given by Government under the presidency of Sir Richard Temple, and in the presence of the *elite* of native society, of the votaries of science in this town, and a crowded audience filling every nook and corner of the house. Indeed, the crowd was so great that many gentlemen and some ladies too had to go away for want of room. Nothing could be more gratifying to the promoters of the Association than this gushing enthusiasm among our educated countrymen. Dr. Sircar delivered the introductory lecture; the subject was Forces of Nature and their correlations; he expounded it in a popular form, and illustrated it with some interesting experiments. After concluding his lecture Dr. Sircar addressed a most eloquent and spirit-stirring peroration, in which he recounted the difficulties, under which he had labored, and the assistance which he had received from his friends and countrymen, and notably from His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. We can say from our own knowledge and in all sincerity that if Sir Richard Temple had not lent his powerful support, we doubt whether Dr. Sircar's vision would have ever become a reality. The recognition of the merits and importance of the scheme by the Lieutenant Governor imparted confidence to the native mind, stimulated subscriptions, and hastened action. The Association is now fairly established; Dr. Sircar has done his part; it rests with our countrymen to make it a success.

WE THANK Mr. Robert Turnbull, Secretary to the Calcutta Municipality, for a copy of his Index to the Calcutta Municipal Act. If the Act had been prepared with as much care as the Index has been prepared by Mr. Turnbull, there would not have been much room for complaint. We only wonder how he could find time for such a laborious task. He is at his desk early and late, and does not even take holidays, and as he is not encumbered with a family, he takes a delight in his work. It is said that he contemplates to retire next year; we hope the Commissioners will not allow him to go, for his retirement will cause an irreparable loss to the Municipality. They ought to make it worth his while to stay.

We also acknowl dge with thanks a copy of the Calcutta Municipal Act with an index by Mr. Cranenburgh, Pleader, priced one rupee per copy. The best recommendation of this edition of the Act is that it is handy.

WE HAVE received the following letter from our Krishnaghur correspondent regarding the Lieutenant Governo.'s visit to that town:

Krishnaghur, the 28th July 1876.

Sir Richard carried here yesterday at 3P. M. and took arrived through the Town at 5 P. M., in the Maharaja's Garry. A 9 P. M he invited some professors of the college, all the third year students, some zemindars and notabilities of the Town and had a talk with them on the rent question. An ugly rumour is afloat in connection with this gathering on the yacht to the effect that a respectable Zemindar of Ranaghat was ordered by Mr. Buckland the Commissioner to keep his shoes out which were not of English but of native make.

On the morning of the 25th instant just at 8 A. M. he visited the Rajbaree and 3. hours afterwards, saw all the private and aided schools in the town. At half past 11 o'clock he visited the local college where all the officials and magnates of the town and some Zemindars were in attendance, the hall was beautifully decorated and crowded with the boys both of the college and other schools. An address from the Krishnaghur inhabitants was read to which Sir Richard made a suitable reply. I give below the address:

To

THE HONBLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BARONET K. C. S. I.,
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR.—We the undersigned, residents of Krishnaghur and its neighbourhood, on behalf of ourselves and of the inhabitants generally of this Zillah of Nuddea, beg most respectfully to assure Your Honor of the heart-felt pleasure with which we again welcome your presence in our district, and, at the same time, to give expression to those sentiments of gratitude with which we, in common with all the people of this land, regard the numerous benefits which we have received in various ways from your beneficient and tracely paternal administrarion. When last Your Honor visited this district, your tenure of the high office of Lieuteuant-Governor of these paovinces, though it had only lasted a few months, had already been signalised by one of the grandest triumphs that has ever been achieved by a humane and enlightened policy; and the promise thus early given, has been amply fulfilled in all the subsequent events of Your Honor's rule.

But our chief object and wish in asking to be allowed to address Your Honor on this occasion, is to offer you the sincere and heart-felt thanks of the inhabitants of the whole of this part of Bengal for the great kindness with which you have considered their petition for the restoration of the Krishnaghur College, and for the liberality with which you have carried out that measure, so dear to the hearts of all the people of Nuddea.

The Krishnaghur College has inherited the glory of the long line of illustrious Scholars and renowned Pundits of the ancient Hindu University and Royal City of Nuddea, and we beg to assure Your Honor that the Hindu Community of Bengal is deeply grateful for the restoration of this College to the position in the University of Calcutta which it had won and most honorably maintained.

We also beg to thank Your Honor for the tender consideration for our national and patriotic feelings which has prompted the re-incorporation of the ancient Town, of Nuddea, the Oxford of Bengal, with the district to which it has, from time immemorial, given name. Considerations of public convenience, as well as of national feeling, combined to induce Your Honor to sanction this measure; and we beg to be allowed to thank you most heartily for it.

And, in conclusion, we beg to assure Your Honor of our devoted loyalty to Her Most Gracious Majesty, whose recent assumption of the title of Empress of India is regarded by Her Majesty's Indian subjects as a new pledge of Her gracious care and benevolence; and of our loyal respect and hearty gratitude to Your Honor as the immediate representative of Her Imperial Majesty in these Provinces, and as the generous and noble minded ruler whose devoted exertions have already done so much for the happiness of Her Majesty's subjects in Bengal.

KRISHNAGHUR:
The 28th July 1876.

Then the Krishnaghur students' address was read, followed by a short speech made by Mr. Lethbridge. Sir Richard said in reply to the students' address that at present he would not increase the pay of the college classes from Rs.5 to Rs. 6, as has been done in the Patna College, but in case the college fails to shew a sufficient number of boys in the college classes, he would be under the painful necessity of raising their schooling fee increased. He then eulogized the professors of the College, especially Baboo Woomes Chunder Dutt. He exhorted the boys to finish their educational course, instead of confining themselves to the mere Entrance standard. Then some few lines of poetry in the vernacular were read by a student and the meeting separated.

A durbar was held at 12 P. M. at which nearly 100 gentlemen were present. At the eleventh hour some college teachers were requested by Mr. Lethbridge to attend the Durbar who had been left in the cold. The lower teachers were however excluded.

His Honour will dine at the College Hall at 9 P. M. A subscription has been raised by the officials here to meet the expence.

A petition has been submitted to His Honor on the encroachments of the river here.

WE TAKE from the *Moorshedabad Putrika* the following account of the Lieutenant Governor's visit to Berhampore:

"His Honor the Lieutenant Governor visited City Morshedabad last Tuesday where he held three durbars two on board the *Rhotas* and one in the Nowbab Nazim's Palace. Steaming up to Berhampore next morning he held an interview with the Maharani Surnomoyee, visited the College where he lectured the students on caligraphy, and talked on two or three more topics. Returning to the *Rhotas* he held a private durbar in which a few select gentlemen were invited consisting of officials, zemindars and pleaders to whom he propounded the Rent question; His Honor asked each individual member in the company for an expression of his views on the subject. We will say our say hereafter; in the meantime we may observe as very curious that on a question on which the Government has not been able to come to a satisfactory decision in 100 years a reply was expected in a minute or so from the assembled gentlemen without even a previous intimation of the subject. Was it the object of His Honor to extort their assent to a foregone conclusion? After this there was a public durbar on board the Steamer in which some of the respectable European and native gentlemen were present. After these durbars the burial grounds of the olden time of the E. I. Company and the Dutch were visited. At night there was an evening party at which after the usual refreshments there was a desultory conversation on the following important topics of the day: New Municipal Act, locating the public offices in the Barracks and the projected Railway from Ranaghat to Morshedabad.

We may here mention that our Collector Magistrate Mr. Mackenzie is winning golden opinions by his kind and successful administration, and by affability cordiality and judgment in his treatment of the gentlemen who were present at the Durbar."

THE GOVERNMENT of Bengal has vouchsafed a reply to Babu Lall Chand Chowdry, the victim of Mr. Kirkwood's official spite. He is informed that the Lieutenant-Governor has given full and careful consideration to his memorial, and passed such orders in the case as His Honor has thought proper. These orders are not however communicated to him. How different is the action of the Bengal Government in this case from that of the Government of India in the Fuller case! Here the whole population of a district, aye of a province, are anxious to know the orders of Government, and the Government has kept them hermetically sealed. We are told that the Lieutenant-Governor has addressed Mr. Kirkwood a letter of censure, which the latter has answered para by para. Will not this edifying correspondence be published?

While on this subject we observe that the *Englishman* has broken its silence in reference to this case, and as might be expected has come out in defence of Mr. Kirkwood. Our contemporary says that Mr. Kirkwood is "not without claims to our sympathy." Certainly not, particularly when the "Bengali Babu's blood is up." He remarks:

"To be preached to death by wild curates, is often referred to as the most awful fate that can possibly befall a man; but, in comfortable modern Churches, the weary listener can, at least, get twenty winks now and then, to relieve his agony, and the sermon has not yet been delivered, or composed, which we should not prefer to a round of interviews with Messrs. Fuller and Monomohan Ghose, undergone with the consciousness that every word we uttered would be noted down, collated, edited, contradicted, certified, re-edited, and, finally, published for the information of innumerable literary Babus and a Governor General whose chivalrous enthusiasm is only equalled by his necessary ignorance of Indian life and Indian law. Think of this, gentle reader, and say who is to be pitied."

We pity the Governor General for the Fates having put him in the hands of such critics as the above! The writer, whatever his other qualifications, seems to possess a bad memory. If he had referred to his own columns, he would have seen that it was not Mr. Ghose, who had at first "noted every word;" Mr. Kirkwood having first recorded the conversation shewed it to Mr. Ghose for verification, who then corrected certain statements. So the original sin of "noting, collating, editing, contradicting, certifying, and re-editing" rests upon Mr. Kirkwood, and not upon Mr. Ghose. The latter is of course responsible for dragging real facts into light and procuring redress to the aggrieved—if the inevitable discharge and acquittal of Lallchand of a charge, of which his persecutor, prosecutor and judge subsequently admitted he was not guilty could be called a redress.

ANOTHER Association has been started in Calcutta having for its object the representation of the people. The promoters are chiefly the seceders from the Indian League. The inaugural meeting took place on Wednesday last, Babu Shama Churn Sircar in the chair. The morning papers have not fairly reported this meeting. Nothing could be more decent or orderly than the manner in which the first Resolution was placed before the meeting. Babu Chundernath Bose M. A., in a gentlemanly and sensible address moved the first Resolution, and in doing so he did justice to both the British Indian Association and the Bengal Social Science Association, though he pointed out in what respects the new Association would be useful while combining the functions of the two Associations named. He was, however, guilty of a most culpable omission, which was that while alluding to the existence of the League he did not shew that the existence of that body superseded the necessity of founding the new Association, and was taken severely to task for it by Rev. Kalicharn Banerjea, the representative of the League. He argued with considerable animation that while the League lived there was no room for another Association seeking to represent the people. He was answered by Babu Surendranath Banerjea, who proceeded to shew that the object of the new Association was twofold, 1stly, to represent the people to Government, and 2ndly to assist in the formation of public opinion among the educated classes by the diffusion of information and the delivery of public lectures and discussions on public topics. He denied that the League had appliances for this purpose, and here Babu Hemanta Coomar Ghose of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and the League cried out—"that's a lie." Both the speaker and the meeting were taken aback at this indecent interruption; the former asked the protection of the chair, and begged that the person, who so grossly violated the etiquette of public meetings, should be turned out of the room. There was great uproar and the chairman seemed to be utterly helpless. Disgusted with this flagrant breach of etiquette, some of the native gentlemen, who had been invited to the meeting, and the reporters left the hall; the disturber of the meeting we are informed also left at this time. Order was restored, and the resolutions were duly passed establishing the Association. The list of the Committee contains the names of some of our well-educated young countrymen, and if they conduct their operations with judgment and moderation, they may both deserve and command success. If they be less a petitioning body, and more an agency for

the education of the rising generation in political matters, and for the direction of their political thoughts and aspirations through right channels, they may prove useful co-operators of the existing Associations. They cannot have a better model than the East Indian Association, which generally invites thoughtful men to discuss important questions, publishes the discussions for general information, and thus helps in the moulding and maturing of public opinion on those questions, and petitions to Parliament or Her Majesty's Government on exceptional occasions.

IT CANNOT be denied that Dr. Payne has within the short space of six months done more in putting the vital statistics of the town in a clear light than Dr. Tonnerre did in his twelve years' service or the Social Science Association has been able to accomplish during the last eight years of its existence. His last quarterly report on health-statistics shews a considerable power of analysis and generalization, though we do not agree with him in all his conclusions. The mortuary returns for June have at last been prepared according to Sections or Wards, which we had all along insisted upon but without effect. The June returns disclose some strange facts, which we will notice hereafter.

UNDER Act IV. of 1876 the late Justices of the Peace for Calcutta are appointed *ticca* Commissioners until the new Commissioners are elected and appointed, and they were accordingly summoned to the last quarterly meeting. Considerable business was done at this meeting. Dr. Payne's report was discussed, and it was urged that it would be subjecting the poor people residing in the bye-lanes and bustees to great inconvenience and hardship if the tanks were filled up without extending the water supply to those localities. With reference to the censure passed upon the Chairman by Government for adhering to law in the disbursement of the grant made to the Suburban Commissioners from the Fire Brigade Fund the meeting, while sanctioning the grant, was of opinion that the rebuke administered to the Chairman was wholly undeserved. A somewhat sharp debate took place on the question of giving the Port Commissioners a monopoly for the supply of water to the shipping, and an amendment was carried to the effect that measures should be taken at once for giving to the bustees the water intended for the shipping, but that the supply to the shipping be continued unless pipes be laid in the bye-lanes and bustees. The Health-Officer voted for this motion. The application of the Cashier for increase to his remuneration brought up the whole subject of the new arrangements for the collection of the rates. Some of the speakers pointed out that the new arrangement would prove more expensive than the one superseded, already there was an excess of Rs. 1200 per annum, while security in the collection of the rates was much diminished. The Collectors were not responsible for the collection; the Sircars made a deposit of Rs. 500 each or gave a personal security for that amount, and if there should occur defalcations on a large scale, no one would be responsible for them, and the Municipality would consequently be the loser. The cashier would be responsible only for the money received or paid into his till and not for the money collected by the Sircars. The application of Port Commissioners for connecting the River Tramway with the Municipal Railway brought some strange facts into light. The Chairman was asked whether he had received any reply from Government to the memorial of the Justices on the subject. He replied that the Bengal Government had not said a word whether it had forwarded the memorial to the Government of India, but had been simply wasting time by putting him some petty questions such as where were the horses, which used to draw the carriages, what had been done with their harness, whether the length of the tramway was 2 or 2½ miles as measured by their engineer. The Chairman added that the Commissioners would not object to any petty deductions, which the Government might think fit to make, but they wanted to know whether the local Government had forwarded the memorial for compensation to the Government of India. The application of the Port Commissioners for the connection of the River Tramway with the Municipal Railway was granted, subject to the condition that either party may terminate the contract at the end of two years. The fixing of the date and hours for the ordinary and quarterly meetings was postponed until the accession of the new Commissioners to office. The Chairman's conduct at the last meeting was fair and independent.

THE HEALTH-OFFICER proposes a crusade against private tanks in the town. Many of them are doubtless filthy, and it would be well to fill them up. But how to do is the question? In the first place it would be cruel to deprive the people in the bye-lanes and bustees of the tanks without giving them the benefit of the water-supply. In the second place would not the filling in of the tanks with the town-sweepings be objectionable from a sanitary point of view? The Health-officer cannot deny this, but he considers that it would be a far less evil than the tanks themselves. But his commentator in the *Englishman* goes further. He admits that "the effluvia, arising from the decomposition of the organic substances, contained in such material, will necessarily be offensive, and give rise to a nuisance, or even to disease, and that the soil replacing the tank will be unhealthy as a building site." But, says the writer, mere effluvium is not necessarily indicative of the presence of conditions prejudicial to health, and that the nuisance would be of short duration. It is not for us laymen to say whether the effluvium is prejudicial to health or not, but doctors disagree upon this point, and if the writer admits as he does at the outset that it may give rise to disease, the short duration of the nuisance is quite beside the question. It is observable that if the tanks, dirty and unsightly as they are, be such a prolific source of disease and death, as Dr. Payne pronounces them to be, Calcutta should have long ere this proved a veritable Golgotha, and yet compared with other Indian and some of the English towns the rate of mortality in this town is the lowest. We take the following figures from Dr. Payne's returns of the comparative mortality in cities of Bengal, Bombay, North-Western Provinces, and Punjab having more than 50,000 inhabitants during the month of April 1876:

CITY OR MUNICIPALITY.	Annual death-rate per 1,000 of population.	CITY OR MUNICIPALITY.	Annual death-rate per 1,000 of population.
Suburbs of Calcutta	53·80	Muttra	24·26
Howrah	29·16	Furruckabad	28·82
Dacca	29·04	Agra	23·06
Patna	66·12	Cawnpore	31·22
Gya	73·20	Allahabad	11·18
Cuttack	26·64	Goruckpore	30·38
Bombay,	40·46	Benares	33·50
Moradabad	34·22	Mirzapore	30·74
Bareilly	39·02	Delhi	36·62
Shahjehanpore	31·70	Amritsur	27·02
Meerut	23·30	Lahore	29·78
Koel	32·42	Peshawur	18·02

But the rate of mortality in Calcutta in June last was 23·75, and the June mean of last ten years was 21·84. Surely this fact does not prove the position that the tanks in Calcutta swell the death-rate.

OUR CONTEMPORARY of the *Englishman* seems to be improving his knowledge about India. We have no wish to make an invidious comparision between English and Indian women, but the blunt truths, which the *Bombay Gazette* has given out on the subject, have evidently touched its English readers to the quick, and the *Englishman* finds it convenient to defend the character of his country-women by blackening that of Indian ladies. The *Bombay Gazette* says that the highly educated Englishwoman has no religion; "the crosses, the incense, and the sham confessional of a West End fashionable church represent for her the Christian faith, and a Christian's duties." The *Englishman* replies by traducing the character of Indian ladies. Our contemporary says: "The religion of a Hindu, or a Muhammadan, lady, is even more than the Englishwoman's a mere mattter of ceremonial, in which bathings change of clothing, telling of beads, mumbling of but half-understood, even if half-understood, prayers, replace the crosses and formalities our contemporary is vexed with." The writer's attempt to enlighten his countrymen and country-women about the religion of Indian ladies is but another example of the blind leading the blind. He does not seem to know that the Hindu woman's religion does not consist merely in "bathing, telling of beads, and mumbling of half-understood prayers." She has a much higher sense of religion than what her critic gives her credit for. She has her titular gods and goddesses and daily worships them; she observes ceremonies without number; she fasts and performs vows, and these observances are not mere formalities. Her devotion is unostentatious but profound. Charity is her chief occupation; she delights in the luxury of feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, wiping the tears of the widow, and sheltering the orphan. She cares not for finery or jewellery, if her husband be poor or unhappy, or her sons and daughters in distress, or her parents in trouble. Her religion is love of man, fear of God, and charity to her neighbours. Our contemporary's knowledge of the amusements of the Indian lady is on a par with his knowledge of her religion. He asks: "What are her amusements, we ask, as we are asked of the Englishwoman? And we answer, even as we are answered about the Englishwoman, the same as her occupations; that is to say, backbiting, slandering, intriguing, listening to lascivious songs and very questionable stories, and gorging sweetmeats and confections of sorts. And this must always be the answer about uneducated women who live in a Zenana. If people who so highly value the moral qualities of uneducated Native ladies, ever listened to, and understood, the songs sung at a natch, or, indeed, any Native entertainment, and listened to with much complacency by them, they might find occasion to consider, before traducing their own countrywomen." Now the zenana is reserved for ladies, and no strangers are admitted into it; how can the zenana ladies have opportunities for "backiting, slandering, and intriguing?" But there are some, who, to quote the language of the poet, make their own selves the measure of mankind. As for listening to "lascivious songs and very questionable stories," no such tempting and agreeable amusements take place within the four walls of the zenana. On festive occasions it is true jattras are given, but in no family house is any indecency or impropriety as a rule permitted or even tolerated. The writer takes objection to natch songs; we doubt whether he has been able to understand them, for if he could understand them, he would not have spoken of them in the way he has done. It is true love songs are sung in jatras and natches, but are they objectionable, and are not similar songs sung in English society of the highest respectability? Those who know any thing of Hindu zenana life cannot deny that there is real virtue in it—virtue springing from the deep well of an undefiled heart, and not the outward varnish of an artificial and we cannot help saying rotten civilization.

Correspondence.

THE HOOGHLY COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—In filling up the post of the Head-Master of the Hooghly Collegiate School, great injustice has been done to a very deserving officer Babu Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty the 2nd master of the school The Babu, is a distinguished senior Scholar of the Hooghly College and has been in the Education Department for upwards of 28 years. He is not only held in high estimation by his pupils and fellow-officers, but also by the general public. The successive Principals under whom he has served recommended him for several times for promotion. On the departure of Mr. Rowe his claims were strongly supported by Mr. Griffiths and the Director of Public Instruction; but strange to say that he has been superseded by one, who whatever may be his merits is certainly inferior to him in scholarship as well as in length and quality of service. The ostensible reason for this was to make a trifling saving, but it is said that the arrangement suggested by the Principal and Director if carried out would have secured a larger saving.

Yours &c.,

A QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT

SIR—Referring to the news quoted from the *East* published in your Journal of the 12th June last anent the Brahma intermarriage that took place in Dacca I am anxious to learn after what family name the childern of Baboo Umbicka

Churn Sen will be called by the Hindoo community and with what name and caste they will be united by marriages. I hope you will kindly favor me by recording your reply in your next issue.

Yours faithfully

MOHENDRO NATH SANDYAL.

LOCAL.

MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE PRINCE OF WALES' ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

Pursuant to notice a Meeting of the subscribers to the Prince of Wales' Entertainment Fund was held at the Hall of the British Indian Association on Wednesday, the 19th July 1876, at 4-30 P. M.

Present Baboo Degamber Mitter C. S. I. Baboo Joykissen Mookerjea, Baboo Chunderkant Mookerjea, Baboo Rajendra Lala Mitra L. L. D. Kumar Kanticbunder Singh, Baboo Dwarkanath Mullick, Rev. Dr. K. M. Banerjea, Dr. Mohendralal Sircar, Baboo Bollyechand Singh, Baboo Nurendranath Sen, Baboo Greeshchunder Ghose, Baboo Pratapachundra Ghosha, Baboo Eshanchunder Mookerjea, Baboo Bejoykissen Mookerjea, Baboo Pearymohun Mookerjea, Baboo Persad Das Dutt, Baboo Saratchunder Ghose, Baboo Debender Chunder Ghose, Baboo, Ganendrachunder Ghose, Baboo Buddridas Mookeen, Manuckjee Rustomjee Esq. Raja Jotendramohun Tagore Bahadoor and Honorable Kristodas Pal, Honorary Secretaries.

The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal proposed that Baboo Degamber Mitter C. S. I. take the chair.

The Chairman opened the business of the meeting by calling upon the Secretaries to read the notification by which the meeting had been convened.

The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, Honorary Joint Secretary, read the notification.

He then submitted the report of the General Committee with the abstract accounts circulated to the subscribers. He reported that the subscribers had been invited by advertizement to call at the office of this Association to inspect the accounts, but no one had called. He then laid the accounts nook on the table. He added that since the date of tht abstract account there was an additional expenditure of Rs. 900 sanctioned by the General Committee at their last meeting held on the 2nd June last, the proceedings of which were read, certain small charges incurred on account of printing of circulars, advertizements, &c., were also reported.

The Rev. Dr. K. M. Banerjea said that he had much pleasure in moving :

That the Report of the General Committee be received and adopted and the accounts be approved and passed including all expenses that have been incurred since the preparation and circulation of the accounts.

Mr. Manickjee Rustomjee seconded the motion.

Carried.

The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, Honorary Joint Secretary, read the following abstract of letters which the Honorary Secretaries had received from subscribers as well as others regarding the disposal of the surplus.

Raja Komulkrishna would invest the surplus in Government securities and make them over to the Native Committee of the District Charitable Society—the Fund to be called the "Prince of Wales' Fund."

Rai Dhun Put Sing Bahadur proposes to give the surplus to the National Science Association to be applied by them to the practical work of the Association and the gift to be delayed for about one year or until the Association has commenced work.

Raja Kallinarain Roy Bahadur of Bhowal would abide by the decision arrived at by the Committee.

Babu Ramdass Sen would hand over the surplus to Babu Hemanta Coomar Ghose for the purpose of being applied to the "Arts School of Calcutta."

Dr. Woodford asks the Committee to move the subscribers to the Prince of Wales' Entertainment Fund to place the surplus at the credit of the "Asylum for the Blind and Incurables."

Babu Ghunessam Bhuttacharjea, Honorary Secretary to the Bhatparrah Anglo-Vernacular School, applies for a contribution from the surplus towards the expenses of constructing an *Atchala* for the Anglo-Vernacular School at Bhatparra.

The same gentleman repeats the request made before by him for some contribution to the expense of building a house for the Bhatparra Anglo-Vernacular School and applies for a contribution of Rs. 300.

Father Lafont, Rector of St. Xaviers' College, applies for a grant of Rs. 4,000 from the surplus towards the expense of purchasing a Telescope for the Spectroscopic Observatory lately established by him and suggests that the Telescope may be called the Prince of Wales' Telescope bearing an inscription to that effect.

Rai Rajeeblochun Roy Bahadur would give his hearty assent to any resolution which the Committee may pass regarding the disposal of the surplus.

Babu Prannath Pundit applies for a grant of Rs. 5,000 to meet the expenses incident to the application to the Privy Council for argument being heard in the great Unchastity Case.

Babu Kissory Chand Chatterjee, Secretary to the Parbattipore English School in East Burdwan, applies for a contribution towards the maintenance of the Parbattipore School which benefits nearly 20,000 people, but which is languishing for want of support.

Raja Joykissen Dass requests that the unexpended balance of his subscription might be handed over to Pundit Prannath Surwassatty for being added to the Appeal Fund of the great "Unchastity Case."

Raja Jogender Narain Roy of Nattore proposes that the surplus may be made over to the Secretary Albert Temple of Science. He has no objection however to the balance being spent in any way the Committee think proper.

Moulvi Gholam Rubbhany proposes that the surplus might be made over to the Indian League in aid of the proposed Industrial College.

Prince Walaghur Shah proposes as above.

Babus Rooplal Dass and Roghunath Dass of Dacca are of opinion that the most useful application of the surplus would be to make it over to Government as a contribution to the Industrial School Fund and Albert Temple of Science.

Babu Annodaprosaud Roy, zemindar, Cossimbazar intimates that the unexpended balance of his subscription may be partly applied to the erection of the Albert Hall and partly contributed to the fund for the great "Unchastity Case."

Babu Madhub Kissen Sett proposes that the surplus may be applied to the construction of a Bathing Ghaut at the site of the Juggunnath Ghat.

Babu Golab Chand Nowlecka proposes that the surplus may be made over to the authorities of the Mechanical College.

Ranee Surrut Soondory Dabea of Nattore proposes that the unexpended balance of her subscription may be made over to Pundit Prannath Sarasvattee for being added to the Unchastity Case Appeal Fund.

Dr. Mohendralal Sircar solicits the subscribers to the Prince of Wales' Entertainment Fund to place the surplus at the disposal of the Trustees and Committee of Management of the Indian Association for the cultivation of Science to be applied to the purposes of the Association.

Babu Lokenath Mullick begs to know what is the unexpended balance of his subscription of Rs. 200 in order to its being handed over to Pundit Prannath Surswatty to be added by him to the Unchastity Case Appeal Fund.

Mahomed Moosa requests that his share of the surplus might be handed over to Moulvie Abdul Luteef Khan Bahadur as Trustee of the Albert Temple of Science for the use of that College.

Mr. P. Sturt late a brevet Captain of the 28th Regimt. M. N. I. prays for some contribution to the fund he is raising for making an appeal to the Privy Council against the order of the Court Martial dismissing him from the service. The ground on which he bases his claim to this aid is that the principle involved in the order affects native interests as much as Mr. Sturt's.

Rai Mohabeer Prosand Lah Bahadur would like to make over his share of the surplus to the Trustees of the Albert Hall.

Babu Annodaprosaud Mookerjee of Woola mentions that Babu Sheshir Coomar Ghose editor of the *Amrita Bazar Putrika* has brought to his notice that funds are much needed for the projected School of Arts, but he leaves the disposal of the surplus in the hands of the Committee.

Babu Chucken Lall Roy is of opinion that the surplus should be disposed of as the President of the ensuing meeting thinks proper.

Rai Khetter Mohun Sing Bahadur suggests that the surplus might be given to Dr. Sircar's Science Association.

The Maharanee of Dinagepore makes the same suggestion.

Babu Narput Sing of Azimgunge expresses his wish that the surplus should be applied to the promotion of the Mechanical College.

Babu Lalita Mohun Chatterjea would be glad to see the surplus usefully spent.

Babu Parsan Chand Bootary is of opinion that the best application of the surplus would be to devote it to the purposes of the Albert Hall.

Rai Meghraj Bahadur is of the same opinion with the above gentleman.

Setab Chand Nahor Ditto. Ditto.

Bhojraj Kotari would like to see the balance applied to the "Mechanical College."

Babu Manik Chand Gollacha considers it best to apply the surplus to the Albert College.

Babu Kissen Chand Golacha would apply the surplus to the Mechanical College.

Felim Sing Kotari is for giving the surplus to the Albert Temple of Science.

Prince Ulagohur Shah desires to vote the surplus to the Industrial College and authorises Babu Shishir Coomar Ghose to represent him at the meeting.

Golam Rabbany ditto ditto.

Babu Amrita Lal Bose requests the secretaries to be recommended to the subscribers to the Prince of Wales' Entertainment Fund for the donation of a sum that will be sufficient to enable him to proceed to England and return home including the cost of his maintenance during his stay there, for the purpose of learning glass manufacture

The Honorary Secretary to the Ooterparrah Hitkarry Sobha requests that should the subscribers determine to dispose of the surplus by distribution amongst various charities the claims of the *Sobha* to a share of the Fund may be taken into consideration.

Babu Lokenath Mullik requests that his share of the surplus might be made over to the Secretary Unchastity Case Appeal Committee.

Babu Boikunta Chunder Mustofee simply apologizes for his inability to attend the meeting.

Babu Koonjolal Banerjea suggests that the surplus be invested in Government securities and lodged with the Government with a view to the proceeds or interest thereof being applied to the creation of a certain number of stipends for the benefit of the Mofussil Colleges and High Schools, there being a condition that the holders of the same while on the receipt of the stipend complete their medical education in the Calcutta Medical College in order to their practising in the remote interior for the medical relief of those who cannot avail themselves of the services of medical practitioners practising in the Head Quarters stations of districts.

Babu Nundlal Gossain on behalf of his father Babu Gopeekissen Gossain proposes the surplus being applied to the defrayal of expenses of appeal in the Unchastity Case.

Babu Bhoirub Chunder Banerjea Honorary Secretary to the Calcutta Reading Rooms asks for a contribution from the surplus towards the expense of building a house for locating the Library.

Babu Onooroop Chunder Mookerjee proposes the surplus being applied to the Appeal Fund of the great Unchastity case.

Babu Madhub Chunder Dass would acquiesce in the decision of the Committee in the disposal of the surplus.

Babu Prannath Pundit Secretary Great Unchastity Case Appeal Fund forwards a list of subscribers to the Prince of Wales' Entertainment Fund from whom he has received assignments of their respective shares of the surplus and charges the Secretaries, members of the Committee of management, and subscribers who may be present at the meeting of the 19th July 1876 not to disburse the same but to appoint a day for taking back these assignments and making over the money to him. The amount of these assignments to be deducted from the sum of Rs. 5,000 applied for as a grant on the 20th June last.

Newab Ameer Ali Khan Bahadur thinks that the best application of the surplus will be to grant the same to some native Hospital, Dispensary or School where both Hindus and Mahomedans may benefit themselves.

The Revd. Dr. K. M. Banerjea then rose and said that he did not intend to move any substantive resolution, but having regard to the correspondence read by the Honorary Secretary and the various conflicting schemes therein disclosed, to which so many Moffussil subscribers wished their own portions of the surplus to be devoted, he would draw the attention of the meeting to the very root of the matter, the proprietory right to the surplus fund in the possession of the Honorary Secretaries. He was of opinion that the subscriptions having been given for a specific purpose and that purpose having been fulfilled the subscribers had a right to claim a rateable share in the unexpended balance. He held in his hands the proxies of several subscribers who wished to apply the surplus to a particular object, but after hearing the correspondence read by the Honorary Secretary he would not produce or use those proxies, 1stly because he held that this meeting, itself so thinly attended, had no right to vote away the surplus in its own way against the expressed wishes of so many absent subscribers, and secondly because he felt that although the meeting itself was scarcely so large as the number of his proxies, yet he should not compromise the rights of his constituents by submitting them to a vote of the meeting. * He contended that it would be contrary to law, equity, morality, and honor to divert the whole surplus to any one purpose unless it could be done with the unanimous consent or acquiescence of all parties, especially when so many had strongly wished their portions to be devoted to their own specified objects. The money had been originally subscribed for a specific purpose with no ulterior object in view, and the subscribers were therefore entitled to receive a rateable portion of the unexpended balance to devote to any purpose they themselves thought best.

Dr. Rajendralala Mitra dissented from the view taken by the last speaker. He said that when a fund raised for a specific purpose shewed a surplus, according to recognized constitutional practice such surplus was disposed of by subscribers at a meeting, and at such a meeting as indeed at all constitutional assemblies the opinion of the majority prevailed. In fact in many cases it had been seen that the Committee charged with the administration of the fund under the general powers vested in them, voted away the surplus without any reference to the general body of subscribers. There was a notable case which occurred only last week. It might be remembered that about a third of a million had been subscribed by benevolent gentlemen both here and in England for the relief of the sufferers from the Bengal Famine of 1874, and after meeting all charges a surplus had been declared; the Executive Committee met last week and resolved to hand over the surplus to the District Charitable Society, a report being made to the General Committee at a meeting to be held on Saturday next. The General Committee of the Prince of Wales' Entertainment had the power specifically assigned to them under the resolution passed at the public meeting, sanctioning the collection of subscriptions, of disbursing the amount raised at their descretion without any restriction whatever, and they could have legally and constitutionally voted away the surplus to any purpose they thought proper, but they had not chosen to exercise that power. They had invited the subscribers to meet and to decide upon any object to which they might devote the surplus, and he (the speaker) was not a little surprised to hear that the subscribers had no right to vote away the surplus at a meeting. Having subscribed under a particular resolution which denied all power of control over expenditure, they had no right whatever to claim the surplus, the Committee to whom the power was made over delegates that power to the subscribers at a meeting, and the subscribers at a meeting alone can dispose of the money. As for proxies his friend said that he did not like to avail himself of the privilege of producing them and it was well that he thought so, for the proxies were as worthless as an Exchange sale catalogue six weeks after the day of sale Under the usages of constitutional meetings of this kind proxies were not admissible and the Chairman could not receive those which his friend held in his hand. when to tender them, and he was supported, in this opinion by Dr. Smith the author of a work on public meetings. Proxies and differential votes were admissible only when provision for the same existed in the original terms of proprietorship in corporations retaining beneficial interests for proprietors. When such conditions are not originally settled they cannot be introduced without a formal change in the constitution. In illustration he said he might remind the meeting that not long ago Mr. Macrae, a well known barrister of the High Court, ruled at a meeting of the Calcutta Public Library, a registered proprietory body, that proxies were not admissable to its meetings.

The Hon'ble Kristodas Pal remarked that he was surprised to hear such an experienced gentleman as his venerable friend (the first speaker) enunciate the opinion that the subscribers were not legally competent to vote away the surplus at a meeting. He submitted that it was the unwritten law of public meetings and committees entrusted

* Dr. Banerjea has revised the abstract of his own remarks. I do not remember that he based his objection on the ground that the meeting was "thinly attended" or that it was "scarcely so large as the number of his proxies." Fearing that my memory might have betrayed me I referred to some of the members present at the meeting, who corroborate me in my impression. I drew Dr. Banerjea's attention to this, and in reply he explains that "he incidentally alluded to the thinness of the meeting as a subsidiary remark." He adds, "with reference to the comparative strength of the meeting and the proxies, I *did* say that the meeting after I had got up became somewhat larger and I was not sanguine that at that time the numerical strength of the proxies was larger than that of the meeting."

I have, thought it proper to append this explanation in order to obviate misunderstanding.

DEGAMBER MITTER.

Chairman.

with the disbursements of public subscriptions, which ought to guide and govern them in coming to decision on the subject. The practice of such meetings and committees was law, and he asked his venerable friend to question his own experience in the matter. He (the first speaker) doubtless well remembered the subscriptions raised for a memorial to the late Lord Dalhousie; a statue was in the first instance voted and obtained, but there was a large surplus left, and the subscribers at a meeting determined to appropriate the surplus to the establishment of the Dalhousie Institute. There was a still later instance. A large fund was collected for the Mayo Memorial; a statue was voted, but there was a large surplus left which was handed over to the Native Hospital. In both cases the specific object of the subscription as determined at public meetings was a statue, but subsequently the Committee or the subscribers at a meeting resolved to apply the surplus to some other purposes, and although Judges and Lawyers were on the Committees of both the funds no one questioned the right of the subscribers to vote away the surplus at a meeting. He appealed to his venerable friend with his half a century's experience of public business to cite an instance *in which the legal objection taken by him to the right of subscribers to vote away the surplus of a public fund at a meeting* had ever been raised or admitted. He should add that there were about 400 subscribers to the Prince of Wales' Entertainment Fund; the fullest notice of the meeting had been given to them by circulars and advertizements extending over a month and a half, the Secretaries had received letters from about 40 subscribers specifying one object or another for the application of the surplus, some going to the length of expressing a wish that their share of the surplus might be given to a particular purpose, but not one questioning the legal competency of the general body of subscribers to vote away the surplus for any purpose they might think proper. It could not of course be expected that all the subscribers would be present at the meeting, but those who did not write or were not present, it was to be presumed, tacitly acquiesced in whatever decision the meeting might come to. He might add that the surplus of the fund raised in Bombay for the entertainment of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales had been appropriated by the subscribers at a meeting after the specific object had been fulfilled, without any legal difficulty being suggested as had been done by his venerable friend.

Mr. Manickjee Rustomjee then moved the following Resolution:

"That the surplus of the Prince of Wales' Entertainment Fund after defrayal of all expenses incurred since the date of the Committee's report be made over to the District Charitable Society on the following conditions:

That the fund shall be called the Albert Fund after the name of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales in commemoration of the Royal visit to Calcutta in 1874-75.

That the fund shall be invested in Government Securities and held by the District Charitable Society in Trust, but that the interest of the fund so invested shall be administered by the Native Committee of the Society for the relief of distressed native widows and orphans, both Hindus and Mohamedans, who by reason of their caste and usages of native society may not be able to work for their livelihood, but who may nevertheless be deserving objects of charity.

That the under-mentioned three gentlemen, Newab Ameer Ali Khan Bahadoor, Manickjee Rustomjee Esq. and Baboo Rajendralala Mitra L. L. D. with the consent of the Central Committee of the District Charitable Society be associated with the Native Committee of the Society for the administration of the fund.

Baboo Dwarkanath Mullick seconded the motion.

The Revd. Dr. K. M. Banerjea now left the Hall saying that on principle he declined to vote.

The motion was now put to the vote and carried unanimously.

The Revd. Dr. K. M. Banerjea now re-entered the Hall and said that though he had declined to vote on principle, yet if he could but believe that the meeting had absolute power over the surplus he would frankly avow that the excellent object to which it had resolved to apply the surplus had his most cordial sympathy.

Baboo Narendranath Sen then moved the following Resolution:

That the cordial thanks of this meeting be tendered to the General Committee, and the Executive Sub-Committee, the President and Honorary Secretaries for the labor and zeal with which they have performed their respective functions and the success which has crowned their efforts.

Baboo Grishchunder Ghose seconded the motion.

Carried

Thanks were next voted to the chair and the meeting separated.

DEGAMBER MITTER.
Chairman

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Moulvie Golam Subdany, Chuprah	3	0	0
Secretary Khagoul Literary Club	7	0	0
Moulvie Jan Mohamed, Monghyr	3	5	0
W. G. Deare Esq. Jhenida	13	4	0
Lakhpat Roi, Guzrat	6	0	0
Baboo Bhooboneshar Singh, Deputy Magistrate Maldah	13	4	0
,, Jowala Persad, Allahabad	27	0	0
,, Ramnarain Samadar, Attra Singhtee	13	4	0
,, Issan Chunder Mojoomdar, Bharenga	5	0	0
,, Choytan Churn Das, Gowhatty	5	0	0
,, Lukhmi Ram Dass, Mangoldai	6	10	0
,, Annud Chunder Sen, Burrisaul	13	4	0
,, Ram Kissen Missre, Sambulpore	6	10	0
,, Khetter Podo Mukerji, Lucknow	6	10	0
,, Kadar Nath Adhicari Rampore, Beaeeeah	6	9	6
,, Shosibhooson Chatterjee, Allygurh	6	10	0
,, Shamsoondar Chuckerbutty, Cachar	9	0	0
,, Khetter Pal Singh, Hurripal	10	0	0
,, Berresur Chuckerbutty, Hazareebaugh	13	4	0
,, Kanti Chunder Banuerjee, Khurja	10	0	0
,, Mothoor Mohun Mukerjee, Dehradoom	6	10	0
,, Shumbhu Nath Prodhan, Mohamednagar	10	0	0
,, Dennobundoo Chuckerbutty Magoora	15	0	0

ERRATUM.

Read Babu Nobin Chunder Sen inlieu of Babu Nobin Chunder Pal, Chittagong 10 0 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*July* 26, 1876.

GENERAL.—*The 17th July* 1876.—Mr. E. J. Barton Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Backergunge, is appointed to act in the Second Grade of Magistrate and Collectors, with effect from the 20th June 1876, the date on which Mr. G. E. Porter joined his acting appointment as District and Sessions Judge of Sarun.

The 19th July 1876.—Mr. George Edward Porter, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Sarun, availed himself of the three months' leave granted under orders of the 22nd January 1876 from the afternoon of the 4th March.

Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Cooch Behar, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in the district of Julpigoree for the purpose of acquiring lands required for a portion of one of the emigration roads in that district.

The 20th July 1876.—Mr. A. P. MacDonnell having returned on the 26th November 1874 from the leave granted to him under the orders of the 2nd idem, the unexpired portion of the leave is cancelled.

The 21st July 1876.—Mr. J. R. Hand Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to Pakour, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

Baboo Sashi Bhoosun Dutt, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is posted to Godda, in that district.

Baboo Gopal Chunder Dass, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to Gya.

The 24th July 1876.—Baboo Koomud Nath Mookerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bhuddruck, is confirmed in the first grade of Sub-Deputy Collectors, with effect from the date of the death of Moonshee Bhooyan Abdur Rubuman Khan.

The 21st June 1876.—Mr. T. E. Dempster, Assistant Settlement Officer, North Belpatta, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

MEDICAL.—*The 19th July* 1876.—In supercession of the notification dated the 22nd March last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th idem, Dr. Bhola Nauth Bose, Civil Surgeon, Furreedpore, is allowed two years' furlough, under Section 7, Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st June last, the date on which he made over charge of his office to Baboo Udhoy Chand Dutt.

The 13th July 1876.—The power of Magistrate of Police conferred on Mr. J. G. Charles, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, under Act IV (B.C.) of 1866, notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th April 1876, are withdrawn.

The 14th July 1876.—Baboo Tarak Chandra Singh, Zemindar, is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate in the district of Tipperah and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

The 15th July 1876.—Meah Enaet Ullah, Talukdar, is appointed to be an Honorary Magistrate in the district of Tipperah, and is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.

The 17th July 1876.—Baboo Kedaressur Roy, Subordinate Judge of Jessore, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Munoo Lall Chatterjee, B.L., Sudder Moonsif of Hoogly, is appointed to act as Subordinate Judge of Jessore during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Kedaressur Roy, or until further orders.

Moulvi Fuzlul Quadir, L.L., is appointed to officiate as Sudder Moonsif of Hooghly during the absence, on deputation of Baboo Munoo Lall Chatterjee, or until further orders.

Baboo Grish Chundra Chowdry, B.L., Moonsif of Perozepore, in the district of Backergunge, is transferred to Cu'na' in the district of Burdwan.

Baboo Kedar Nath Mozumdar, B.L., Additional Moonsif in the district of Backergunge, is appointed to be Moonsif of Perozepore, in that district.

The 18th July, 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to act as Moonsifs at the places mentioned against each:—

Baboo Shoshi Bhushun Chatterjee, B.L.	Burdwan.	
,, Ashini Kumar Guho, B.L.		
,, Anund Nath Mozumdar, M.A. and B.L.	Dacca.	
,, Unnoda Proshad Chatterjee, L.L. ...	Furreedpore.	
,, Woopendro Chunder Ghose, B.L. ...	Jessore.	
,, Roma Prosunno Singh, B.L.	Moorshedabad,	
,, Kali Nath Dhur, B.L.	Mymensingh.	
,, Ghonesham Goopta	Shahabad.	
,, Surut Chunder Mookerjee, B.L. ...		
,, Hur Sunder Chuckerbutty	Tipperah.	

The following gentlemen are appointed temporarily to be Moonsifs of the Third Grade at the places mentioned against each:—

Baboo Kali Dhan Chatterjee, B.L.	Backergunge.
,, Judupati Banerjee, B.L.	
,, Koylash Chunder Mozumdar, B.L.	Burdwan.
,, Upendro Nath Ghose, L.L.	
,, Moti Lal Haldar, B.L.	
,, Triguna Prosunno Bose, L.L.	Dacca.
,, Shyam Kisher Bose, B.L.	
,, Shiti Kant Mullick	Dinagepore.
,, Jogendro Nath Ghose, M.A. and B.L. ...	Furreedpore.
,, Jogendro Chunder Maulick, B.L. ...	
,, Bipin Behari Mookerjee, B.L. ...	Jessore.
,, Durga Churn Sen, B.L.	Julpigoree.
,, Janoki Nath Dutt, B.L.	Moorshedabad.
,, Kanti Chunder Bhadari, ...	Mymensingh.
,, Bacharam Mookerjee, M.A. and B.L. ...	Rungpore.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Rani Bhuteswari Chaudhurani of Chachul, Zillah Maldah, has lost her seal from the custody of one of her sevants on the 25th June last. A reward of Rs. 25 Will be given to the finder.

THE ORIGINAL HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIA.

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

—⊙—

IMPORTERS OF FIRE ENGINES.

No. 540.—Factory Fire Engine, with 25 feet 2½-inch Leather Suction, and 50 feet 2-inch Leather Delivery Hose complete, each	Rs.	1,750	0
No. 214.—Fire Engine, in Galvanized Iron, Cistern with wheels, Drag Handles Copper Air Vessels, Brass Barrels, complete, with 20 feet India Rubber Suction, and 50 feet Delivery Hose ...	Rs.	800	0
No. 218.—Portable Double 5-inch Lift and Force Pump, with 25-feet India Rubber Suction, and 30-feet Canvass Delivery Hose	Rs.	900	0

These are first-rate Pumps for irrigating by Hand Power, they are also excellent Fire Engines.

Brookes Fire Engine in tank with 25 feet Suction and 50 feet. Delivery Hose	Rs.	575	0
No. 36½.—Pumps on Barrows, each fitted with 25-2" Suction, and 30-1¼" Delivery Hose, each	Rs.	260	0

T. E. Thomson & Co.

CALCUTTA MUNICIPALITY.

The Chairman of the Commissioners regrets that owing to the great difficulty in passing a sufficient quantity of water at this Season of the year through the Filter Beds, the supply is inadequate for the requirements of the Town. Every endeavor is being made for keeping up the supply and as the construction of four additional Filter Beds will shortly be completed, it is hoped that the inconvenience, which the public suffer will soon be removed:—

ROBERT TURNBULL
Secretary to the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the list of qualified voters, and the list of persons qualified to be elected as Commissioners under act IV B. C. of 1876 has this day been posted up at the Police Station in each Ward, at the Town hall, and at the Municipal Office in the manner prescribed by Section 19 of aforesaid act.

The following statement gives the number of qualified Voters in each Ward

Ward.	No. of Voters.	Ward.	No. of Voters.	Ward	No. of Voters.
No. 1	419	No. 7	225	No. 13	127
,, 2	787	,, 8	429	,, 14	92
,, 3	400	,, 9	393	,, 15	79
,, 4	431	,, 10	182	,, 16	25
,, 5	512	,, 11	286	,, 17	30
,, 6	642	,, 12	165	,, 18	17
	3191		1680		370
				Grand Total	5241*

The number of persons qualified to stand for election as Municipal Commissioners is four hundred and thirty eight a copy of the list of persons qualified to be elected will be forwarded to each Voter and each person qualified as a Commissioner will receive a copy of the list of qualified Voters.

R. TURNBULL,
Secy. to the Commissioner.

31*st July* 1876.

BIRTH.

At Lahore on Sunday the 23rd instant at 7 P. M. the wife of Baboo Sosi Bhusan Mookerjee M. A. of Tatoolia Assistant Professor, Government College, Lahore, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

A gentleman with a thorough knowledge of the language, and of great and varied experience, wishes to obtain employment in Tea, Indigo or Zemindaree understands thoroughly breeding, rearing, and training of horses and Stock. Security if required. Native States preferred. Address D. M. Care of Colyin Cowie and Co.

* The actual total number of Voters as shown in the General Register is 4996. The difference is owing to persons entitled to vote in more Wards than one being entered in each Ward in which they are entitled to vote.

THE AMRITA-RASA.

A PANACEA FOR VARIOUS MALADIES.

This medicine, the ingredients whereof consists purely of country and hill vegetables, has wrought a miracle in the cure of diseases which have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.

It has been experimentally proved and certified that this wonderful medicine is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases, such as the diseases of the Cranium, Ague and Fever of all kinds acute and chronic, Chest and Heart diseases *i. e.* Asthma, Phthisis, Palpitation of heart and Consumption. Spleen and Lever, Acidity, Colic pain, Piles, Fistula Dysentry, Venereal disorders, Debility, Nervous complaints, Female affections and other diseases. It gives strength to the system and changes all morbid secretion to a healthy state. Chronic diseases of not long standing can be cured in 15 days in difficult cases of long standing it must be continued for one and in some cases for two months.

Price for a phial containing six chittaks is Rs. 5-8 only.

Testimonials are annexed.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEE,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

আমার কনিষ্ঠা ভগ্নী জ্বর, প্রদর, অরুচি, শরীর ও মস্তক ফোলা, নাক হইতে শীরা বাহির হওয়া, গা, হাত, পা, কামড়ানি ইত্যাদি নানাবিধ পীড়ায় অত্যন্ত কষ্ট পাইতেছিল, মহাশয়ের অমৃত রস সেবনে সম্পূর্ণ আরোগ্য হইয়াছে। আমার প্রতিবাসী শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু প্রাণকৃষ্ণ হালদার জ্বর, বাই, অর্শ, অজীর্ণ রোগে অতিশয় কষ্ট পাইতেছিলেন। অজীর্ণ এরূপ হইত যে অন্ন আহারের ১৫ দিন পরে, ঐ অন্ন স্বআকারে নির্গত হইত। আপনার অমৃত রস সেবন করিয়া আশ্চর্য্য আরোগ্য হইয়াছেন।

শ্রীরামচন্দ্র নন্দী।
মোঃ তেলীপাড়া পোষ্ট আফিস জয়নগর

আপনার অমৃত রস নামক মহৌষধীর মহৎ গুণ, যাহা বর্ণনা করিয়াছেন, তাহা আমাদিগের পরীক্ষায় সুন্দররূপে হৃদ প্রত্যয় হইয়াছে।

শ্রীআশুতোষ রায়।
কোড়নগাছি জেলা নদীয়া।

আপনার প্রেরিত অমৃত রস সেবন করিয়া, আমি নানাপ্রকার রোগ হইতে পরিত্রাণ পাইয়াছি। ইহার নিমিত্ত আমি আন্তরিক কৃতজ্ঞতার সহিত আপনাকে শত২ ধন্যবাদ দিতেছি।

শ্রীমতিলাল হালদার।
মোঃ দারজিলিং।

ইত্যাগ্রে মহাশয়ের নিকট হইতে যে অমৃত রস ঔষধী সমভিব্যাহারে আনা হয়, বিগত বৈশাখ মাসের মধ্যে মৎ পত্নী নানা প্রকার উৎকট ব্যাধিগ্রস্থ হইয়াছিলেন। এমন কি জীবন রক্ষার কোন উপায় ছিল না। এমত অবস্থায় ঐ ঔষধী সেবনান্তর কতিপয় দিবস মধ্যেই আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীঈশ্বরচন্দ্র রায় চৌধুরী।
জমীদার বাহালগ্রাম, রাইগঞ্জ পোষ্ট আফিস।

আপনার প্রকাশিত অমৃত রস আনয়ন করিয়া আমার পরিবারকে সেবন করানতে, অনেক পরিমাণে রোগের উপশম বোধ হইতেছে। শারিরীক দৌর্ব্বল্যতা পূর্ব্বাপেক্ষা অনেক বিশেষ হইয়াছে, তবে উদরের বেদনা যে একেবারে আরাম হইয়াছে, তাহা বলিতে পারি না। এখন যে প্রকার অবস্থা দেখিতেছি, তাহাতে বোধ হয় আরও কিছু অধিককাল ঔষধ সেবন করাইলে সম্পূর্ণ আরোগ্য হওয়ার সম্ভব। কারণ পীড়াও নিতান্ত অল্প দিনের নহে।

শ্রীশশীভুষণ হালদার ডেপুটি মাজিষ্ট্রেট।
মোঃ মাতাভাঙ্গা জেলা কুচবিহার।

মহাশয় ! বৎসরাবধি আমি জ্বর এবং কাশে অত্যন্ত কষ্ট পাইতেছিলাম। ডাক্তারী ও বৈদ্য মতের নানা প্রকার ঔষধী ব্যবহার করাতেও পীড়ার কিঞ্চিন্মাত্র উপশম না হওয়ায় পরিশেষে মহাশয়ের জগতপরিচিত অমৃত রস ব্যবহার করাতে সম্যক আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছি। আমার যেরূপ উপকার করিলেন, ইহাতে মহাশয়ের নিকট চীরকৃতজ্ঞতা-পাশে বদ্ধ থাকিলাম, এবং যাহাতে আপনার অমৃত রস এই গ্রামে এবং ইহার চতুষ্পার্শে বিশেষ প্রকারে পরিচিত হয়, তজ্জন্য সর্ব্বদা চেষ্টিত থাকিলাম।

শ্রীরমানাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।
মোঃ হরিপুর জেলা দিনাজপুর।

মহাশয় আপনার উদাসীন দর্ত্ত অমৃত রস মহৌষধীর গুণ ভুবনবিখ্যাত, এবং কএকটী রোগীকে আশ্চর্য্য আরোগ্য লাভ করিতে দেখিয়া অসীম আনন্দ সাগরে মগ্ন হইলাম। না জানি মহাশয় কত প্রাণীকে অকাল কালগ্রাস হইতে মুক্ত করিয়া কতই পুণ্য উপার্জ্জন করিতেছেন, ইহাতে আপনাকে অগণ্য ধন্যবাদ করিতেছি।

শ্রীচৌধুরী প্রতাপনারায়ণ রায়।
জমীদার বাঁশডিহা, জেলা বালেশ্বর।

মহাশয়ের ঔষধ আনাইয়া বহুতর ব্যক্তিকে সেবন করানতে প্রায় সকলেরই উপকার হইয়াছে। অতএব কাহাকেও পুরাতন রোগাক্রান্ত দেখিলে আপনার মহৌষধ সেবন করিয়া আরোগ্য লাভ করিতে উপদেশ দিতেছি।

শ্রীনীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায়।
মোঃ বহড়ু, মজীলপুর পোষ্ট আফিস।

আপনার প্রেরিত পত্র দ্বারা শ্রীদীনহরি নন্দীর বিষয় সমুদয় অবগত হইলাম। তিনি নিঃসন্দেহ জুয়াচুরি করিয়াছেন, কারণ আমি তাঁহার নিকট হইতে ২৫ শিশি অমৃতরস গ্রহণ করি. তন্মধ্যে ২০টি ঔষধ দ্বারায় সকলেরই উপকার হইয়াছে। শেষকালে যে ৫ শিশি লইয়াছিলাম, এবং যাহাতে বাঙ্গালা টীকিট দেওয়াছিল, তাহা সেবনে কোন উপকার হয় নাই। অতএব এ প্রদেশে নীচ জাতীয় কোন ব্যক্তিকে ব্যবসার জন্য ঔষধ প্রদানে কোন আবশ্যক নাই। তবে যদি শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু নীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায় মহাশয় এখানে ঔষধ আনয়ন করেন, তাহা হইলে আমরা তাঁহার নিকট হইতে গ্রহণ করিব।

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মোঃ জয়নগর মজীলপুর।

ইতি পূর্ব্বে শ্রীযুক্ত নীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায় মহাশয় দ্বারায় যে কএকটী ঔষধী আনয়ন হইয়াছিল; তাহার কোনটীই বিফল হয় নাই, যাঁহাকে২ সেবন করান হইয়াছিল, তাঁহারা আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীরামচাঁদ বিশ্বাস।
মোঃ ধাউদাঁড় জেলা সাহাবাদ।

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শ্রীরাজেন্দ্রনাথ দত্ত।
মোঃ রায়না ক্লবের সম্পাদক।

আপনার অমৃত রস নামক ঔষধী সেবনে, অনেক ব্যক্তি অতিশয় উৎকট রোগ হইতে মুক্তি লাভ করিয়াছেন, ইহা প্রত্যক্ষ দেখিয়া উক্ত ঔষধীর উপর আমার একান্ত বিশ্বাস জন্মিয়াছে।

শ্রীকালীধন চক্রবর্ত্তী।
মোঃ কলিকাতা ওল্ড কোর্ট হাউস ষ্ট্রীট।

আপনার অনুমতিতে শ্রীমতী মাতাঠাকুরাণীকে স্নান ও আহারাদী ব্যবস্থা করিয়া দেওয়ায় এক্ষণে নিদ্রা ভয়ে দূর হইয়াছেন। আপনার ঔষধী সেবনে বিস্তর উপকার দর্শিয়াছে; এ পর্য্যন্ত সম্পূর্ণ সুস্থাবস্থায় আছেন।

শ্রীজ্ঞানেন্দ্রকুমার রায় চৌধুরী।
মোঃ টাকী।

ইত্যাগ্রে যে ঔষধী আপনার নিকট হইতে আনান হইয়াছিল, তাহা আপনার প্রেরিত নিয়মাবলীর নিয়মানুসারে সেবন করাতে পূর্ব্বাপেক্ষা অসুস্থের অনেক হ্রাস হইয়া আপাততঃ শরীরের স্ফূর্ত্তি লাভ করিয়াছি।

শ্রীনারায়ণচন্দ্র চৌধুরী রায় বাহাদুর।
মোঃ চুড়ামন।

৫ শিশি অমৃত রস অনতিবিলম্বে পাঠাইয়া বাধিত করিবেন। আপনার ঔষধী সেবনে অনেকের উপকার লাভ হইয়াছে।

শ্রীকৈলাশচন্দ্র রায় মহাশয়।
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(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomitting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doomraw.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
Sanscrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills on 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidny established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
Asst. Surgeon Akyab.

I have much pleasure to say that I have been able to cure 80 cholera cases out of 86 by the use of Babu Hem Chunder Banerjea's Cholera pills in 1875. All these cases were personally treated by me gratis among the Pilgrims. On the subject I have been examined by the Civil Surgeon of Benares who has retained the papers in which the result of my treatment is recorded.

(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,
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